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The "Break" in the Lindbergh Case

After a Search of More Than Two and a Half Years, the Arrest of a Carpenter Is Held to Foreshadow Mystery's Solution

THE world-famous case of the kidnaping and murder of Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., infant son of the celebrated aviator, cracked wide open last week after one of the most intensive manhunts in the history of the nation—a search that extended over more than two and a half years.

With the arrest, in New York City, of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, thirty-five-year-old German carpenter, an alien who is in this country illegally, Police Commissioner John F. O'Ryan, in conjunction with J. Edgar Hoover of the Department of Justice in Washington, and Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, Superintendent of the New Jersey State Police, announced that the arrest would definitely solve the kidnaping.

Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr.

Hauptmann was held on a charge of extortion in connection with the Lindbergh ransom money—the $50,000 that was tossed over the wall of a lonely Bronx cemetery to a supposed kidnaper by Dr. John F. Condon, known as "Jafsie" in the case. Condon, the seventy-seven-year-old Bronx educator, had been picked by the supposed kidnaper to act as intermediary between him and Colonel Lindbergh. Acting on a tip supplied by a New York bank which received a $20 gold certificate as part of a deposit from a gas-station, operatives traced the certificate to the gas-station. The gas-station attendant, becoming suspicious of the man who handed him the gold certificate, and acting in accordance with instructions from his company, marked the customer's license-number on the bill. Detectives and Federal agents traced the car to Hauptmann.

The certificate, and additional certificates totaling at least $13,750 which were found hidden in Hauptmann's garage next to his two-story stucco house, proved to be part of the ransom money which Colonel Lindbergh had authorized Doctor Condon to pay out for the return of the child whose murdered body was found near the Lindbergh home on Sourland Mountain, May 12, 1932. The gold certificates became illegal May 1, 1933, under Treasury orders, and hence more conspicuous.

The case was broken out of a clear sky as far as the newspapers were concerned. Teletype machines tapped out a bulletin on September 20 that Mr. Hoover, Commissioner O'Ryan and Colonel Schwarzkopf, in addition to men assigned exclusively to the Lindbergh case, were questioning a suspect in a downtown police precinct. Less than an hour after the news was first flashed more than 250 reporters, newsreel men and photographers had assembled at the precinct station, while several thousand persons crowded around the outside of the dingy old building on the lower West Side. Editors "tore up" their front pages and subordinated the yacht race—*Rainbow* had won her first race of the series—the *Morro Castle* hearing, and the textile strike.

The trial room at the station-house was filled to overflowing with the press. Reporters appropriated all available telephones outside the building. District men reversed their calls and kept direct wires to their offices open all afternoon and night. Reporters inside the station dropped bulletins to colleagues in the courtyard below. These were telephoned to editors who continued to "replate" as additional news in the "break" came over the wire. Veteran reporters agreed that no story, not excepting the recent *Morro Castle* disaster, had received such concentrated coverage since the disappearance of the Lindbergh baby on the night of March 1, 1932. Most papers had at least five men at the precinct station alone—some had more.

Acme

Bruno Richard Hauptmann, who was arrested September 19

Commissioner O'Ryan, flanked by Colonel Schwarzkopf and Mr. Hoover, answered the trip-hammer questions of the press when he chose to, barked back "No comment" when he did not. His most important statement—made to the accompaniment of blinding flash-light bulbs—was that in the opinion of the three men the arrest of Hauptmann would solve the kidnaping.

Hauptmann turned out to be a German convict out on parole who entered this country eleven years ago as a stowaway. He served in the Kaiser's army in the World War. He was arrested and subsequently deported. He admitted he had been serving a five-year term for larceny in Germany.

Hauptmann, a rather sullen-faced German with blue eyes, sandy hair, and a weak mouth and jaw, lives with his wife and ten-months-old son, Mannfried Richard Hauptmann. He was considered close-mouthed by his neighbors, fond of hunting, and prosperous, considering the fact he had not worked steadily since 1932. Friends said he told them he had saved his money and invested successfully in Wall Street. Police discovered he still had a considerable sum on deposit in a broker's office.

As Hauptmann sat in a stuffy little room in the police station, various persons arrived to identify him.

John Perrone, a Bronx taxicab driver, identified him as the man who, on March 12, 1932, eleven days after the kidnaping, gave him $1 to take a message to Doctor Condon, who paid the ransom in the cemetery April 2. Doctor Condon made what

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Wide World

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh surrounded by their hosts after they were forced down recently on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Aitkens at Woodward, Oklahoma. During their stay at the farm Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh helped with the chores while waiting for their plane to be repaired

police described as only a "partial identification."

Subjected to an all-night grilling by the police and special government agents, Hauptmann was formally booked on September 21 on a charge of extortion.

Booked on Extortion Charge

With Colonel Lindbergh flying eastward from the Pacific Coast to appear as complainant against Hauptmann on the extortion charge, the Bronx County officials, led by District Attorney Samuel Foley, prepared their prosecution on Monday. Meanwhile, Gov. A. Harry Moore of New Jersey said that extradition papers were drawn up but that they would not be served until the New York authorities had proceeded with their end of the case.

Hauptmann asserted that the $13,750 in gold certificates had been given to him by a friend and business associate, Isidor Fisch, who left for Germany shortly thereafter and died last March in Leipzig. Relatives of Fisch, who had been engaged in the fur business, according to Hauptmann, declared that Hauptmann had lent Fisch the money to return to Germany. Detective Arthur Johnson of the New York Police Department, now in Europe, was assigned to the European angle of the case and asked to check Hauptmann's story, in Germany.

Albert S. Osborn, New York handwriting expert, declared that, in his opinion, "all of the kidnaping notes were written by Richard Hauptmann.

"I think the evidence is clear and unmistakable, and sufficient in amount so that a most positive opinion can be given," Mr. Osborn reported to Colonel Schwarzkopf.

Commissioner O'Ryan's statement told of the work done by the Federal authorities, the New York City police, and the New Jersey State police. He called it "an outstanding example of the effectiveness of unified action and team-work displayed by the three departments."

Mr. Hoover's division took over the Lindbergh case from the special intelligence section of the Internal Revenue Bureau not long after the Roosevelt Administration came into office. Altho a Federal offense was not involved, several Federal agents were assigned to supplement the activity of the New Jersey State police. All assembled evidence was turned over to Mr. Hoover's division. A trunk-load of documentary evidence went to the Department of Justice and for many months agents studied over it.

The Treasury sent out to all banks and others that might be of service a list of the numbers of the ransom bills. The first of these bills, according to Commissioner O'Ryan, appeared two weeks after the ransom was paid. A "pin-map" was set up in the New York Police Department and, for two years, pins were punched on the places where ransom money appeared. Detective Lieut. James Finn and Inspector John E. Lyons studied the map which revealed, through intersections, that most of the money was being passed in the Fordham section of the Bronx in New York. Newspaper editors cooperated with the police by agreeing not to publish reports of the discovery of the notes.

Lieutenant Finn in New York devised a system of checking license-plates of cars owned by persons passing bills of large denominations, particularly gold certificates. This system, as it turned out, worked best when used by gas-station employees. Through this system, the authorities were able to trace not only Hauptmann's car, but Hauptmann himself. Hauptmann, according to the gas-station attendant, openly boasted that he had "a hundred of them (gold certificates) left at home." This proved his undoing.

The Lindbergh Law, the Federal kidnaping statute which was passed by Congress after the kidnaping of Colonel Lindbergh's son, is not retroactive.

Penalties in Two States

The penalty for kidnaping in New Jersey (of a child under fourteen) is from thirty years to life.

The penalty for first-degree murder in New Jersey is death; for second-degree murder, life imprisonment.

The penalty for extortion in New York is not less than five or more than twenty years.

Background of the Lindbergh Case

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh sat in the dining-room of their secluded house near Hopewell, New Jersey, on the evening of March 1, 1932. In the nursery upstairs, they thought, their son, Charles, Jr., lay sleeping.

The nursemaid, Betty Gow, had looked into the nursery at 8:30 and had seen the child asleep in his crib. At about ten o'clock she looked in again. The crib was empty. The most celebrated kidnaping case in American history was under way. Before morning its details were familiar to all the world.

Police were soon swarming all over the 400-acre Lindbergh estate and newspaper reporters came in droves. Every foot of the grounds was gone over minutely, every conceivable clew was examined and re-examined until a plausible version of the kidnaping had been constructed.

A roughly-built ladder was found in the brush around the house.

Police deduced that the kidnaper placed

Chronology of the Lindbergh Case

March 1, 1932—Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., kidnaped from his parents' home between 8:30 and 10 P.M.

March 2—Colonel Lindbergh announced that he would pay a ransom of $50,000.

March 4—Colonel Lindbergh issued a public appeal to the kidnapers.

March 7—Colonel Lindbergh received two notes from kidnapers.

March 11—Dr. John F. Condon published advertisement in the Bronx Home News saying, "Money is ready, 'Jafsie.'"

March 24—John Hughes Curtis, a Norfolk, Virginia, ship-builder, reported to be in touch with kidnapers.

April 9—Colonel Lindbergh announced contact had been made with kidnapers through newspaper advertisements inserted by "Jafsie" (Dr. John F. Condon) and that he had paid them $50,000; on April 2, while Colonel Lindbergh and two companions waited in an automobile a half block away, a box containing the $50,000 in five-, ten-, and twenty-dollar bills was handed over by Doctor Condon to a man at St. Raymond's cemetery, in the Bronx; the numbers on the bills had been recorded.

May 12—Baby found dead near home.

May 17—John Hughes Curtis admitted hoax; claimed he had grown "insane on the subject" due to financial worries; arrested May 18.

May 24—Governor Moore of New Jersey posted offer of $25,000 reward.

July 2—Curtis convicted; sentenced to a year in prison and $1,000 fine, July 11.

November 7—Curtis paid fine of $1,000; jail sentence suspended.

May 9, 1933—Colonel Lindbergh testified at trial of Gaston B. Means and Norman T. Whitaker, charged with swindling of Mrs. Edward D. McLean on promise to return the child.

May 16—Means and Whitaker convicted of conspiracy.

September 19, 1934—Bruno Richard Hauptmann arrested.

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the ladder against the side of the house, entered the nursery through an unlocked window, seized the child from the crib, climbed down, entered a car, and drove away.

A ransom note was left in the nursery reading: "Dear Sir—Have 50,000$ ready, 25,000$ in 20$ bills, 15,000$ in 10$ bills and 10,000$ in 5$ bills. After 2-4 days we will inform you were to deliver the mony. We warn you from making anything public or for notify the police. The child is in gute care."

Two months later the body of a child was found a few miles from the Lindbergh estate.

Colonel Lindbergh identified it as the body of his son and Betty Gow confirmed the identification. Police believe the child was killed on the night of the kidnaping.

Before the discovery of the body, the parents, heartbroken, had devoted their every waking moment to the boy's recovery. Police cooperated by suspending efforts to arrest the kidnapers. Suspects previously had been questioned by the dozen and every possible lead followed by an army of Federal and State law-enforcement agents. Salvatore Spitale and Irving Bitz of New York, supposed to be well acquainted in the underworld, were made contact men for the Lindberghs. Doctor Condon offered to act as go-between also. Notes, apparently from the kidnaper, were sent to him and he replied to them in a series of newspaper advertisements.

Payment of Ransom

As proof of identity, a child's sleeping suit finally was sent to Doctor Condon. Believing that it was his son's, Colonel Lindbergh accompanied the Doctor to a designated spot in the Bronx and waited in an automobile while the latter talked to a man who claimed to have knowledge of the child's whereabouts and paid him a $50,000 ransom. Apparently Doctor Condon was told that the boy was on a boat off the Massachusetts coast, but Colonel Lindbergh, who made a flight to that neighborhood, returned empty-handed.

Cranks infested the Lindbergh case from the start, as they do all great cases.

One John Hughes Curtis, a ship-builder of Norfolk, Virginia, intimated that a bootlegger had given him information on the kidnaping and Colonel Lindbergh, tirelessly investigating every possibility, went to sea, believing the boy might be held on a ship. He was returning from one of these trips when a truckman discovered the body. Curtis thereupon confessed that he had perpetrated a hoax.

The suicide of Violet Sharpe, an English maid employed in the home of Mrs. Lindbergh's mother, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, brought another dramatic element into a case already full of them. Many Englishmen felt that she had been persecuted by the police in an unsuccessful effort to link her with the crime.

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A courtroom crowded with reporters and spectators watched the arraignment of Bruno Richard Hauptmann (extreme right)

During the past two and a half years there have been frequent reports that the Lindbergh kidnaping case was about to break wide open, but nothing important ever came of them until last week. Police, however, did not relax their efforts to solve this crime, and the public, moved by it as it rarely has been moved by any other, heartily approved of their persistence.

When news of the New York arrest was flashed to the world last week, the Lindberghs' second son, Jon, was staying at Mrs. Morrow's estate in North Haven, Maine.

The Lindbergh estate near Hopewell will be turned into a welfare center for children.

O'Ryan's Resignation

Shortly after he had "broken" the Lindbergh case, Police Commissioner John F. O'Ryan announced his resignation from office. It had already been accepted by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, having been submitted September 13. Chief Inspector Lewis J. Valentine was designated by the Mayor to become the new Commissioner.

General O'Ryan's resignation followed several disagreements with the Mayor concerning departmental policy.

Controversy Between Radio and the Press

When radio was a feeble, stuttering infant, struggling for a breath of air, the newspapers took up the job of nursing it into lusty health. Radio was news, and the papers plied it with publicity, even to the extent of printing its program free.

The infant has now grown strong enough to bite the hand that fed it, according to the publishers, and a revival of the struggle which was thought ended by the radio-press agreement put into operation last March, appears near at hand. Senator C. C. Dill, of Washington, has unexpectedly charged to the defense of the radio stations by declaring that the agreement has failed and that "the public interest demands that radio stations give news to their listeners in order that the people may know the truth and the whole truth regarding public controversies." The statement has aroused the publishers to a high pitch of agitation and excitement. They feel that they are again being threatened by an ungrateful child.

The agreement which Senator Dill has attacked provided for two five-minute broadcasts a day, given with the cooperation of the press, and there appeared to be general satisfaction. But, "as operated to-day," said Senator Dill before the National Association of Broadcasters in Cincinnati, "this press-radio agreement simply results in the press associations censoring all national and world news by radio. From the standpoint of radio it is tyrannical and indefensible. Every radio station that complies with it, makes radio subservient to the press in the collection and dissemination of news. It can not continue because radio stations will not submit to it."

"Bunk!" retort some of the publishers, who are quick to point out that if Senator Dill's suggestion to increase radio's privilege of broadcasting news is carried out, the rights of free speech and a free press will be endangered.

In a poll of publishers by *Editor and Publisher* (New York), E. H. Harris, of the Richmond (Indiana) *Palladium-Item*, said that if the Senator's suggestion is carried out, "the Federal Government undoubtedly will use this agency as an additional whip to threaten the independence of the newspaper. . . . Radio broadcasting is under such a flimsy license in this country that almost every radio station operates in constant fear of having its license revoked because of an unfriendly act, intentional or unintentional."

In a comprehensive article in *Harper's Magazine* on the radio-press struggle, Isabelle Keating has suggested that newspapers enter the broadcasting field. "Unterrified leaders of both radio and the press," she said, "view the trend toward this development as irresistible and inevitable, because radio is inherently the fastest, the most direct, and the most vivid means of communication."

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NRA to the Fore, as Textile Strike Is Called Off

Employees Ordered to Return to Work by Union Leaders, Following President's Request; Drastic Reorganization of Recovery Administration Reported Planned

THE textile strike and the problem of providing relief for the needy claimed President Roosevelt's attention over the week-end.

Meanwhile, with less than six weeks remaining before the national election in which his New Deal will be the principal issue, the political stage grows ever more animated. Hard-fought primary contests were settled in three States last week: Wisconsin, Mississippi, and Massachusetts.

Returning to Hyde Park from the yacht races at Newport during the week, the President summoned Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and John G. Winant, chairman of the board which investigated the textile dispute. The latter submitted the board's report, which the President called "excellent," adding: "It is, I think, a good example of the practical way in which industrial problems can be calmly discussed and solved under a republican form of government." He expressed "the very sincere hope that all employees now out on strike will return to work and that all textile manufacturers will take back employees without discrimination."

Next day, leaders of the United Textile Workers voted to end the strike and ordered all employees to return to work Monday.

Recommends Permanent Board

The board recommended: first, that a permanent Textile Labor Relations Board be created to protect labor's right to organize and bargain collectively; second, that a committee be formed to regulate the use of the "stretch-out," reducing work assignments where it finds them too heavy; third, that government agencies investigate present wages in the textile industry and the industry's ability to increase them. A hearing would be called by the President to decide whether a wage increase is possible.

Of the week's primary contests, the most widely discussed were those in Wisconsin, tho like those in Mississippi and Massachusetts, they seemed to prove little or nothing about the popularity of the New Deal.

Robert M. La Follette was unopposed for the Senatorial nomination of the Progressive Party, recently formed by his adherents, and his brother Philip won the party's nomination for Governor hands down. Partly, perhaps, because these nominations were foregone conclusions, the total vote cast in the Progressive Party's primary was far smaller than that in the Democratic Party, which was restored to power two years ago.

However, Robert La Follette's supporters still believe that in November he will take the election away from the Republican candidate for Senator, John B. Chapple, Ashland newspaper editor, and the Democratic candidate, John M. Callahan. They declare that Mr. Callahan, a conservative Democrat who campaigned against "encroachments on the Constitution," can expect little help from the Administration.

Mr. Callahan's victory in the Democratic primary might be construed as a rebuke to the President were it not for the simultaneous victory of Gov. Albert G. Schmedeman, who won renomination after a campaign in which he declared he was "proud to be a rubber stamp for President Roosevelt."

In Mississippi, in a run-off primary, Theodore G. Bilbo won the Democratic nomination for Senator from the present Senator, Hubert D. Stephens. The Democratic nomination in Mississippi, of course, is equivalent to election.

Whether Mr. Bilbo is for the President, against him, or a bit of both, seems to depend on which sections of his speeches one reads. He is nothing if not colorful. "A Baptist, a dry, and a Ku Klux Klansman," he has called himself. He sports a bandana handkerchief and a red necktie. He is highly popular in the country districts. They have helped make him Governor twice.

In Massachusetts, interest centered on the spectacular and successful effort of James M. Curley, ex-Mayor of Boston, to win the Democratic nomination for Governor over Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, choice of the pre-primary convention and of the Democratic faction headed by Senator David I. Walsh and the present Governor, Joseph B. Ely. This faction appears to indorse the New Deal with reservations, tho General Cole approved it warmly.

Mr. Curley, who calls himself the original Roosevelt man in Massachusetts, is for it wholeheartedly. His two-to-one victory over General Cole, he says, "is an indorsement of policies of our great President."

Another Hand Reaching

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

But Senator Walsh also was renominated by a huge majority.

In California, where Gov. Frank F. Merriam was renominated in the recent Republican primary and Upton Sinclair, ex-Socialist, was made the Democratic candidate, the Governor was believed to have stolen some of Mr. Sinclair's thunder. Calling the Legislature into special session, he forced through a number of measures dealing with old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, and relief for the destitute.

A few days later, however, Mr. Sinclair showed his strength again. Senator William G. McAdoo, titular leader of California's Democrats, approved his candidacy and the Democratic State Convention, yielding to his domination, wrote the essentials of his "EPIC" program into its party platform.

The relief problem was put before President Roosevelt by a committee composed of several Mayors of large cities, who suggested a long-time program for dealing with unemployment.

Reorganization for NRA?

While he wrestled with the problem at Hyde Park, the New York City Administration was similarly occupied some miles down the Hudson. In an effort to raise relief funds, the two branches of the Municipal Assembly voted to establish a lottery, place a tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent. on gross business receipts and another, an income tax, on all persons who pay income taxes to the Federal Government. According to the New York *Sun*, St. Louis is the only other large city which has seriously considered an income tax as a means of raising revenue.

There were persistent reports at the week-end that Gen. Hugh S. Johnson would soon be out of the National Recovery Administration and that it would be drastically reorganized. Last Saturday a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States urged that the powers of the NRA be curtailed when the law creating it expires on June 16. It recommended that codes be confined to interstate businesses, that they be drawn up by the industries themselves, with the Government retaining the right to veto them, and that they be enforced only against those who sign them.

The President's problems were complicated during the week when John R. McCarl, Comptroller-General, arguing that it could not come from a drought relief fund since it was not a direct measure for drought relief, refused to sanction a $15,000,000 allotment for the building of a mid-continental tree belt.

Last Saturday, the President indicated that he would deliver another of his "fireside" radio speeches some time this month or next.

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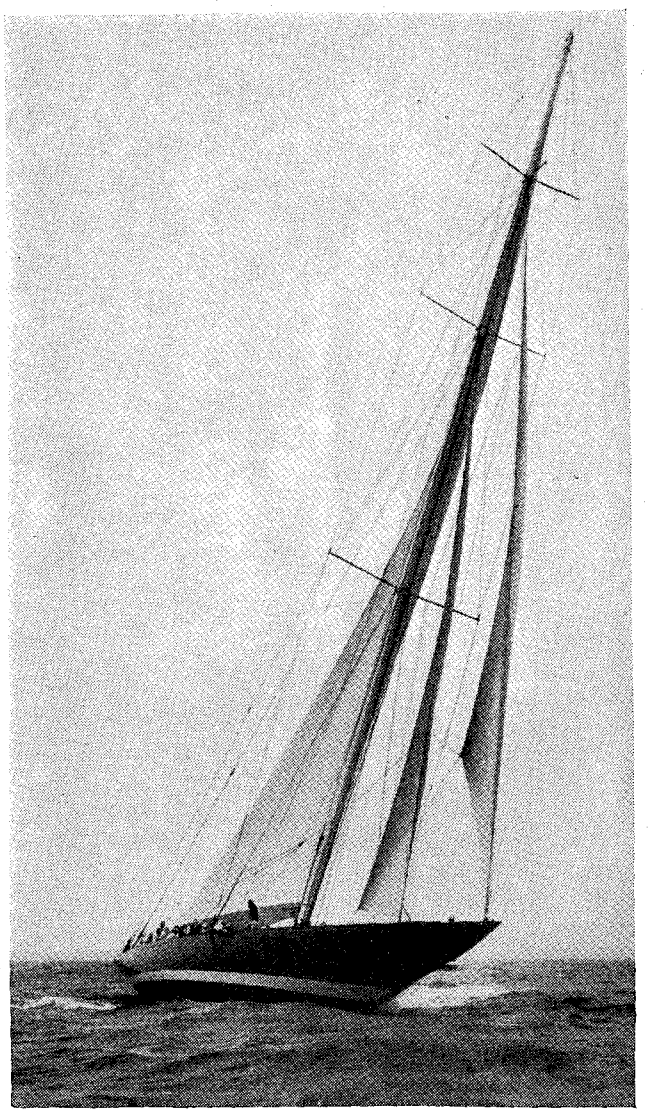
Cup Races—Via the Press to the Prairies

Sports-Writers and Sports-Speakers Who Know Their Subject Send the Colorful, Accurate Stories That Keep Rainbow *and* Endeavour *Splashing Across the Front Pages*

By Robert R. French

NOT since the early summer of 1920 has a British challenger for the *America's* Cup taken the first two races from her American rival. A strong wind filling her mainsail and Genoa jib and white water under her shark-like bow, *Endeavour* sped through the rough sea to pass the mournful whistling-buoy two minutes, and nine seconds, ahead of *Rainbow* in the first official race. Bluejackets stood at attention on *H.M.S. Dragon*, and yachts dinned a victorious blast to the dark blue English sloop. The next day, handicapped by a poor start, and a Genoa torn at the clew, she overhauled the American yacht and fairly flew over the finish-line fifty-one seconds in the lead for a new record of three hours, nine minutes, and one second, for the thirty-mile triangular course.

Seconds after the spectators' fleet had paid noisy homage to the victor, Londoners had reports of the race. The people of Gosport, England, where *Endeavour* was built, knew their boat had won. King George V, at Balmoral Castle, listened in to the race through his powerful radio set. Yachting fans across America read a brief summary in the sporting finals of afternoon papers. Enthusiasts in Australia heard the finish by radio. On the course, ranging from fifteen to forty miles outside Newport Harbor, just inside the long line of protecting destroyers guarding the sloops from the hundreds of spectator yachts, were the Coast Guard cutters directed by Com. Stephen S. Yeandle with the men on board who got the "spot news" for the reader and listener.



Edwin Levick

Endeavour

Many Handicaps to Face

Aboard the 165-foot cutter *Argo*, one of the fastest boats in the Coast Guard fleet, were about forty yachting reporters of dailies and news syndicates throughout the country. The overflow of feature-writers and reporters were on the *Mendota*. Correspondents of *The Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Daily Express* and *Daily Mail* of London, and *The Manchester Guardian* were on the *Norsaga*, a yacht chartered by the Radio Corporation of America. Reporters covering the Presidential party followed Vincent Astor's *Nourmahal*, from which the President viewed his favorite sport, on the *Sequoia*.

In his attempt to portray background, and event, the yachting reporter is faced with nearly insurmountable handicaps. First, a yacht-race requires more description, more interpretation, than any other sport event. Yet the sports-writer must make his story interesting to everyone from the Gloucester fisherman to the farmer in the Dakotas. On the other hand, the public which understands, and likes, yachting forms the most exacting audience that ever has followed a sport.

Also, there is the difficulty of "writing excitement" into an event taking place from one mile to thousands of miles distant from the fan. There isn't the intimacy between contestants and spectators as in a sprint down a cinder-track, or the neck-and-neck straining of two horses pounding down the home-stretch. This elusive quality the yachting writer must capture. And, last, but not least, he must have a sailor's constitution.

As in the Cup races of 1930, the three press associations combined in one continuous story of each day's race, the only sporting event in which this procedure is done. The difficult task of furnishing afternoon and morning papers which did not have men covering the Cup races was shifted to Tom Horgan of the Associated Press, Montagu Worthley of International News Service, and Sidney Whipple of the United Press.

Forming a "yachting afterguard," the three reporters discussed the varying positions of the racing sloops. At short intervals any one of the three wrote a brief dispatch which was wirelessed from the *Argo* to the Mackay Radio station, WSL, at Saybrook, Long Island. Coming in over a head-set, the news dispatch was split three ways, and sent by "visible relay" to the New York office of each service. In this manner all three New York offices received the story at the same time. At each office a rewrite man, familiar with yachting terms, revised the story to be sent by wire direct to teletype machines in newspaper city-rooms. Simultaneously, there was direct contact with London from Reuter's correspondents at the races for all important maneuvers such as sail-changing, tacking, rounding the marks, or trouble with sails.

As soon as the race ended, the *Argo* put on full speed for the landing, where motor-cars picked up reporters and rushed them to the temporary press-rooms set up by the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies. With a complete staff of telegraphers at their call, the syndicate reporters wrote a full summary for the morning editions, and an overnight story for the first edition of afternoon papers appearing the following day.

Full Coverage by Papers

Meanwhile, reporters on afternoon papers hammered typewriters to catch their afternoon final, and then to write their overnight story, while reporters on morning papers "rested."

Such a powerful hold has the present Cup series on the imagination of yachtsmen, and the general public, that newspapers have given the long preliminary trials, and the actual contests, full coverage from the social and yachting angles. In many eastern dailies, the Cup races shared front-page

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Senate Inquiry Adds to Arms-Traffic Dossier

Nye Investigation Committee Replies to Protests From South America by Saying Methods of Munitions Manufacturers "May Easily Become a Menace" to World Peace

FURTHER testimony tending to show the world-wide ramifications of private munitions manufacturers were added last week to the record of the Senate investigation committee, headed by Senator Gerald P. Nye, which is exposing these activities with a view to nationalizing the munitions business.

One of the interesting disclosures came in the testimony of John W. Young, President of Federal Laboratories, Inc., agent for the Thompson machine-gun. He said that a German submachine-gun, such as those used by American gangsters, had been placed on sale in New York through the agency of Capt. Hans Tauscher, husband of the late Johanna Gadski, opera-singer. He was expelled from this country in 1916 after serving as an aide to Capt. Franz von Papen, military attaché at Washington.

More than 100 of these guns have been shipped here this year, coming in as small arms, according to the witness. Mr. Young's testimony also showed American interests striving to set up chemical warfare establishments in China and Colombia.

Committee members indicated their belief that Germany was arming after Albert Hiss, a committee investigator, told of the rapid growth and activities of the Pratt and Whitney Company, manufacturers of airplane engines. He brought out that the company was organized in 1925, with a capital of $1,000, and that, in eight years, it had showed a total return of $11,437,250, including $6,400,000 in cash dividends, a total return, he figured, of 1,143,725 per cent.

Testimony that Germany under Hitler had greatly increased its orders for engines in recent months, altho these were said to be for commercial purposes, was given by Donald L. Brown, President, and Charles W. Deeds, Vice-President and Treasurer of the company, and by Francis H. Love, President of United Aircraft Exports Corporation.

The charges that Germany was arming were branded as "nonsense" by Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador in Washington.

The committee also heard testimony tending to show that:

The United States Department of Commerce helped to set up an aviation school in Canton, China, last year, but kept the matter secret for fear "a neighboring nation" might object.

Part of the $10,000,000 wheat loan to China was used for the purchase of munitions. This was "emphatically denied" by Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister at Washington, who filed a protest with Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

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Donald L. Brown

Keystone

Hans Tauscher

The Federal Laboratories, Inc., dealers in machine-guns and gas, dealt, or tried to deal, with virtually all of the Cuban Governments from the Machado régime down to the present.

Two babies died from the effects of the tear gas sprayed to evict the "bonus army" from Washington in 1932.

Developments of the inquiry, as summarized by Chairman Nye, were:

"American battle-ships are used by gun manufacturers as 'sample cases' in selling similar guns to other nations.

"Private concerns have been instrumental in provoking war scares, arousing suspicion between friendly nations, and blocking disarmament efforts.

"The United States Army and Navy helped to promote the sale of armaments to other countries.

"The War and Navy Departments have released certain secret designs and patents on weapons to help private enterprises to sell their goods to foreign nations.

"American munitions makers share profits with European manufacturers.

"Military officers representing the United States at disarmament conferences have been represented as 'closely tied' with makers of war machinery."

In response to protests from South American countries, the committee said that "the methods which the arms makers and arms sellers use to promote high-price hostilities may easily become a menace to the peace of nations in every part of the world. We have made an honest effort to get at the facts, and we have spared no American company which has indicted itself from its own records.

"We have not spared European makers or sellers where the truth available to us has involved them.

"We ask the citizens of South America to understand that peace can only come with complete frankness. It can not be brought about by hiding, deceiving, and concealing. To show that officials of a company have used weak men is not an indictment of a people, any more than an exposé of the racketeering of an Al Capone is an indictment of the people of Chicago.

"The Senate committee is not investigating the morals of a nation—it is getting at specific facts in connection with certain deals in the private munitions business."

Human Equation in *Morro Castle* Inquiry

As the inquiry into the *Morro Castle* disaster continued last week, Dickerson N. Hoover, presiding over the special board for the Bureau of Navigation and the Steamboat Inspection Service, uncovered startling evidence.

The factor of human fallibility dominated the testimony. There were few of the qualities of "divine interference" that figured in such sea-tragedies as the sinking of the *Titanic*. In revealing the prevalent human element, the testimony of George I. Alagna, radio operator of the *Morro Castle*, was most significant.

Alagna testified before the Board of Steamboat Inspectors that he had gone to the bridge to get an order from Acting Captain William F. Warms to send out an SOS. He found Warms in a daze, muttering over and over: "Am I dreaming, or is it true?" Alagna then returned to the smoking radio room to report to Chief Operator George W. Rogers: "They're a bunch of madmen up there on the bridge," he said.

Alagna also testified that he made five trips to the bridge before he could get an order from Warms to send out the SOS. On his fourth trip to the bridge, Alagna stated that he saw Chief Engineer Eben S. Abbott, who later escaped in life-boat No. 1, standing on the wing of the bridge farthest from the fire, "looking ahead, and wringing his hands and saying, in a crying sort of voice, over and over, 'What are we going to do? What are we going to do?'"

The testimony of other members of the crew, picturing the delay and the confusion aboard the *Morro Castle*, indicated that the crew had tried to control the fire, but that the officers of the ship were not at their posts to direct the work.

Other significant evidence was revealed in the testimony of Gerald Dunn, able seaman, and one of the first to reach the writing-room locker where the fire is supposed to have started. If the writing-room fire-door had been closed, Chairman Hoover stated, the fire might have been confined to a small space and controlled. Dunn testified that he never had been instructed in the use of a fire-door, that he wouldn't know a fire-door if he saw one, and that, to the best of his knowledge, he never had seen one closed.

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Topics of the Day

Germany "Out Hazes" America's Collegians It's not much fun being a freshman—anywhere. Etonians and Harrovians are transformed into Oxonians only through somewhat undignified "raggings." The American college-fledgling sometimes even must sleep wearing his skull-cap badge of indignity.

But in Germany add Hitlerizing to hazing. The Nazis, with their regulations, have invaded the portals of Old Heidelberg. Gone is the care-free, stein-hoisting existence so delightfully portrayed in the operetta. The University Students' Union, only university undergraduates' organization recognized by *Der Fuehrer* and his henchmen, has decreed a uniform which must be worn by all neophytes in all German universities. Outlawed are their brightly-colored caps and ribbons for their Corps so dear to them. Now they may feel more like convicts than scholars—especially since they must live in houses which are furnished in uniform style.

These regulations "to secure the uniform education of our academic youth in the National Socialist spirit" may go far to defeat their purpose.

Meanwhile, as a note of protest, and differentiation, it might not be a bad idea for American freshmen to band together to abolish all token of regimentation.

* * * *

New York Lottery Plan And Its Significance Whatever comes out of the lottery plan adopted by the Municipal Assembly of New York City, the very fact that it was considered is significant.

The movement for the establishment of governmental lotteries has been gaining ground for some time. Taxpayers become ever more reluctant to dig deeper into their pockets as the depression lengthens. Meanwhile, legislators, municipal, State, and Federal, become ever more desperate in their search for means of raising revenue for relief, and other purposes. The upshot is that when lotteries are linked with relief legislators find them almost irresistible.

The New York lottery, it should be noted, is camouflaged as a relief association with a small membership fee, probably $2.50. The officers of the association—i.e., the winners—would be selected by lot, and would be paid large "salaries," or prizes. At least 44 per cent. of the receipts from "dues" would be spent to assist the city's needy.

Congress discouraged governmental lotteries when it banned lottery materials from the mails in 1893, and, until the depression began, there was little demand for their restoration. How strong the demand has become since then the adoption of the New York scheme indicates. There is little doubt that, if it should be found legal, and financially successful, it would be imitated elsewhere. Americans who advocate lotteries, consequently, are highly encouraged, and those who oppose them on moral grounds are highly indignant, now that New York City's legislators have stopped talking about lotteries and approved one.

* * * *

Utility's Foe "Sits Tight" A queer fad called tree-sitting swept over the youth of the Eastern Seaboard a few years ago. The idea was amazingly simple. It was simply to sit in a tree for a long time, the longer, the better.

At first sight it seemed like a profitless avocation, adding nothing to the physical, mental, or moral, stature of its devotees.

But it turns out that even marathon-sitting has its uses. Consider Mrs. Elsie Barnebie, of South Camden, New Jersey.

A crew of linesmen removed an electric-light pole which had stood in front of her house, and purposed to erect another in its stead. Mrs. Barnebie objected, and, when her objections went for naught, she put her feet in the pole-hole, and sat down, declaring that she would remain there until the utility company conceded defeat. As the days and nights went by, it became evident that, for a beginner, she had surprizing stamina.

It was equally evident, however, that she lacked the experience and training she would have had if she had been a tree-sitter as a girl.

Perhaps clear-eyed American youth had a vision after all. Possibly the young tree-sitters of a few years back saw that, in one way, or another, their sitting might come in handy some day.

* * * *

They Don't Speak The Same Language On August 15, 1935, at Moscow, will be held a unique examination in languages. William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador at the Russian capital, and Premier Viacheslav M. Molotov, of the U.S.S.R., will appear before a jury of the Diplomatic Corps to answer fifty questions, each speaking in the other's language.

The test came about as the result of a bet between the two officials. Premier Molotov had maintained that Russian was easier to learn than English. Mr. Bullitt argued to the contrary. It was decided to settle the argument by having Ambassador Bullitt learn Russian and Premier Molotov study English.

So, during the coming eleven months, the ties between Soviet Russia and the United States will be strengthened by a new kind of binding-thread. Speaking the same language long has been known as the best aid to right understanding in diplomatic intercourse.

Assuring Britishers Quiet Spots to Sleep Britain's light sleepers are blessing Leslie Hore-Belisha, their crusading Minister of Transport. A month ago, the Minister ordered motorists in London not to sound their horns between the hours of 11:30 P.M. and 7 A.M. Londoners, who are jealous of their basic liberties, but don't mind a bit of regimentation in minor matters, obeyed, and enjoyed nightly silence.

Last week, the Minister extended his order to all built-up regions throughout the country. "Remember to be silent for the sake of the sick and the weary," he directed. "It is as easy to put your foot on the brake as your hand on the hooter."

Violators of the order are courteously reproved by the police, but are neither fined, nor imprisoned. Yet latest reports indicated that the system was successful.

Americans do not share Britons' respect for regulations or authority, and it is questionable whether the experiment would work out so well over here. Yet it seems like something worth trying, at any rate. Liberty may be as live an issue in the United States as some persons say, but, even if it is, the most ardent liberty-lover would feel silly demanding the right to keep everyone in the neighborhood awake with unnecessary horn-tooting.

* * * *

The Kitchen Comes Into Its Own Place Official investigators have found that the exact geographic center of Montana is right in the middle of the kitchen-sink in Dr. R. E. Dickery's home in Lewistown. It is an unexpected feather in the cap of the good doctor, and, of course, of the good lady who most frequently officiates at the exact center of Montana.

It is a pity that some word-inventor has not given the sink a prettier name. One thinks of it as a way-station on the road to the garbage-pail of tag-ends of string-beans, shriveled peas, bits of cabbage and beef, blobs of butter, carrots turned pale, crusts of bread and pie which failed to attract the feaster. Yet designers have given to the duty of dish-washing a thing of beauty, if not a joy forever. They have assisted with mechanical aids; made the task almost pleasant, certainly more pleasant for those who grew up in the days when the sink was an undersized piece of unenameled zinc, or merely a pan under a dripping faucet.

The kitchen is the center of all domestic activities. It is here that husband often serves, or the young man come to call on daughter learns the fine art of wiping; that little son receives his first lesson in helping mother—and often father. The sink is the test of family love and affection. Fortunate the Dickeries in owning also a geographic center!

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At the Observation Post

AAA, Which Was Rapidly Becoming a Major Campaign Issue for the Republicans, Due to Be Relegated to the Background as Rain in Drought-Area Boosts Farm Prices

NOW (with profound apologies to the Bard of Avon) is the summer of our discontent made glorious autumn by the grace of Jupiter Pluvius. The Great Drought, broken in most places some time ago, seems to have surrendered completely to the fall rains. Gone are the dust-clouds "that lour'd upon our house," and the temperatures that seared and withered our crops, our pocketbooks, and our souls.

The widely-held notion that these rains have come too late to repair the damage wrought by the drought requires revision. A great deal of that damage undoubtedly will remain, and be reflected during months to come in the reduced incomes of countless farmers in the drought-area, and in higher prices for the necessities of life to consumers. But undoubtedly, too, the rains have mitigated the calamity materially, or we must consider a recent dispatch from Kansas City, played up by the New York *Times*, as pure moonshine.

Here are a few paragraphs that tell the story:

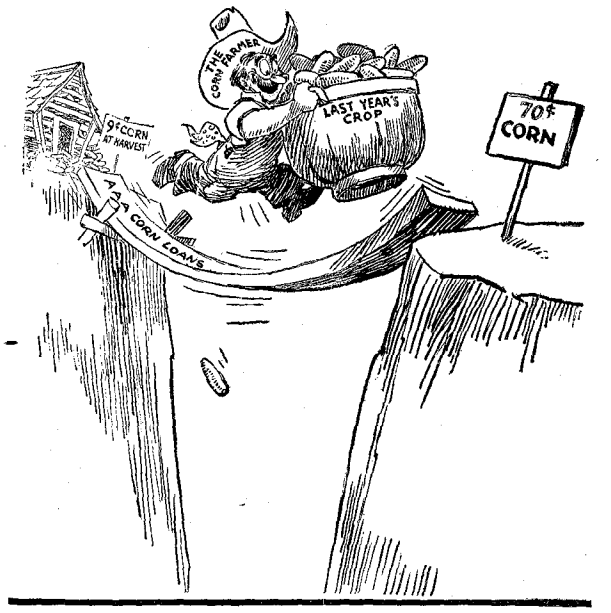
"After a stock-taking, they (the farmers) found that the situation is not nearly so bad as had been thought inevitable. The rains have come in time to provide fall forage, and relieve the fear of a critical shortage. They have prepared the wheat-seed beds for a vigorous fall start.

A Kind of Prosperity

"Great acreages of sorghums had been planted as emergency-feed crops, and these are thriving in the fall rains. Grain prices are shooting up, and, by virtue of government loans, a great deal of the wheat crop still is in the hands of the farmers. Livestock prices also are up . . .

"The countryside that was yellow and lifeless is verdant with fall growth. The dormant grass roots sent up green sprigs with the first rains. Since then the sprigs have multiplied, as if to make up for their summer of inaction. Cattle that had stood idle in what little shade was available, not grazing because there was nothing to graze upon, have returned to the pastures."

All of which sounds very much like balm in Gilead. One learns even of a species of drought prosperity. The cattlemen in Southern Kansas, after clinging to their live stock, "against the greatest odds," are now cheerfully facing the prospect of a meat shortage and boom prices; the farmers of Southeastern Kansas have been similarly favored.



One Break for the Farmer, at Least
—Carlisle in the Des Moines *Tribune*

Prairie hay, formerly $4 a ton, sells today for $16, and they cut and stored a good crop of it before the drought set in. They also harvested their wheat before the sun could snatch it from them, and hold 60 per cent. of the crop on the farms. The price, meanwhile, has advanced from seventy-five cents to something like $1 a bushel.

In contrast, the corn-growers are out of luck. Their crop failed to mature. But since many of them had signed crop-reduction contracts, they are receiving thirty cents a bushel from the Government for the corn they agreed not to raise, while those with hogs left "are reveling in an upward hog market."

Kansas lies in the very center of the vast region scorched to a crisp by last summer's relentless temperatures. Hence, one may assume that, if not in detail, then, in general, the conditions there are duplicated elsewhere, and that the rains have really raised the siege before the worst could happen.

Perhaps the most important product of the downpour has been psychological. The farmer is a natural gambler. He sees the rain soaking deep into the subsoil, promising well for next year. He believes all great droughts of the past have been followed by years of plenty. So, now, he is spending the pennies which he pinched so hard while the drought lasted. The business reviews show this. Retail trade in the Tenth Federal Reserve District (Kansas City) recorded an increase of 32 per cent. in August over the preceding month. In the Eighth District (St. Louis) "large sums received by farmers and drought sufferers, plus sharp advances in prices of farm products, have aided buying materially."

In the Ninth District (Minneapolis) "Federal benefit payments and loans to farmers continue to be reflected in strong merchandising reports from agricultural districts."

A late government report has estimated that the farmers of the country as a whole will enjoy a cash income in 1934—from the sale of their products and from rentals and benefit payments—of more than $6,000,000,000, or nearly $1,000,000,000 above last year. Much the greater part of this income, however, will be derived from States outside the drought-area or from products not especially affected, whose prices have advanced in greater proportion than the supply has declined.

In its current monthly letter, the National City Bank, of New York, corrects the common idea that the States most sorely afflicted by the drought even normally are the main source of farm income in America. They accounted for only a third of such income in 1933. Another third came from the East Central States, only partial sufferers from the drought, and the rest from all the others, which were largely unaffected.

"The agricultural importance of the Eastern industrial States," the letter comments, "is frequently not realized. It may be news to some that farmers in the North Atlantic and New England States alone received as much for their milk, eggs, and chickens in 1933 as all the wheat-growers in the country received for their wheat. In the same year the dairy cattlemen of New York State received more for their milk than the hog-raisers of Iowa for their hogs. Throughout the depression, fruits and vegetables have put more cash in farmers' pockets than all the grains combined, or all cotton and cottonseed combined."

Deficit to Be Made Up

So what? Well, "the deficit in the income of the worst drought States, compared with last year, will be more than made up elsewhere, and the drought States themselves may not fall behind when relief disbursements are added."

It was not so long ago that the drought was being hailed by the superstitious as a direct visitation of Providence in retribution for the slaughter of little pigs and other Tugwellian curtailment measures. The AAA was rapidly becoming the supreme issue of the fall political campaign. One imagines now that some other and hotter issue must be found to take its place. Rather tough on Mr. Fletcher's strategists.

W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Helen Worth, writer of a column of counsel for the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle,* is the mother of five children. Born in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1884, she grew up in New Orleans, was married, and removed to Brooklyn in 1902. Bits of poetry, and hints to housewives, which she contributed to newspapers, led to her present job. "My work has taught me," she says, "that the desire for sympathy and understanding is universal, and that those who scoff at 'sob-sister stuff' come eventually to ask for some of the same." Her hobbies are her family, her job and reading. She has two grandchildren.

Dr. Harry L. Shapiro caused a stir in scientific circles several months ago by predicting that mankind 500,000 years hence will be bald, four-toed, and partly toothless. He is en route to Pitcairn and Easter Islands as a member of the Crocker Expedition to study the natives of those regions, particularly the people of Pitcairn, who are descended from the mutineers of the *Bounty* and their Polynesian wives. Doctor Shapiro is Associate Curator of Physical Anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History. He was born in Boston thirty-two years ago.

American Museum of Natural History

What's the Name, Please?

Mancuso — Giant catcher — *cue,* not *coo: man-cue'so.*

Gehringer—Tiger second baseman—each *g* as in *go: geh'ringer.*

Rogell — short-stop for Tigers — not *jell,* but *gell: ro'gell.*

Crosetti — short-stop for Yankees — rimes with *Rossetti: crow-set'y.*

Lazzeri — on Yankee second bag — Americanized to *la-zer'y.*

Combs—Yankee center-fielder—just plain *combs,* rimes with *homes;* not *coombs.*

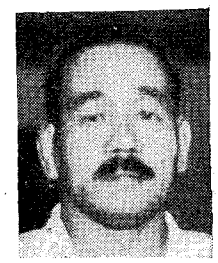
—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Jesse Stuart, Kentucky mountaineer poet, is the author of a book of verse, "Man With a Bull Tongue Plow," which will be published in October by E. P. Dutton and Company. An athletic young man, he calls himself "almost a first-rate hillside farmer." Much of his verse was written in the barnyard, some of it while he was plowing, on shoe-boxes, pieces of wall-paper, sugar sacks, and even on wood. "It is silly," he says, "to hear some one say, 'I think I'll write a poem to-day.' Why in hell don't they say, 'I know I am going to write something whether it is poetry or not, for I feel it, and it has to escape!' "

Dr. Vance B. Murray is known as "the flying doctor" in Alaska, where, as a physician of the United States Public Health Service assigned to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, he has medical supervision over the Indians in that expansive country. He took up flying several years ago as a hobby, qualified for an aviator's license, and now flies his own plane on Alaskan medical journeys. Many of his calls would be virtually impossible to make by any other means.

U. S. Public Health Service

Hideichi Nagaoka, one of the world's outstanding ju-jutsu experts, is in the United States to stimulate a wider American interest in this scientific sport, which is a compulsory form of exercise in most Japanese secondary schools. Its principles, long kept secret, are taught as a means of physical development, and self-defense, and are based on compelling one's opponent to use his strength to his own disadvantage. Nagaoka is a stubby, rugged individual, fifty-nine years old, one of the three "ninth-degree men" in the world, and the only one still active. Degrees are awarded for character, not for skill alone. He has been a director of ju-jutsu at the Imperial Naval Academy, and the Metropolitan Police Department of Tokyo.



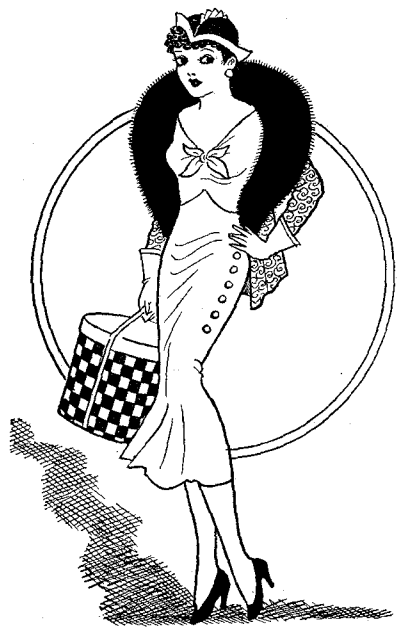
Comics—And Their Creators

Ernie Bushmiller—Born in the Bronx, New York City, twenty-nine years ago. Got a job as copy-boy on the old New York *World* at the age of fourteen. Spent all my spare time hanging around the art department watching the cartoonists work. Got the biggest thrill of my life talking to such big-timers as H. T. Webster, Milt Gross, Herb Roth, Rudy Dirks, etc.

Ernie Bushmiller

For two years, while answering to the call of "copee-ee-e," I took refuge nights at the National Academy of Design studying drawing.

Finally, I got a break as a cub artist in the comic room, and, after a few years of hard work, false starts, and disappointments, I suddenly found myself a full-fledged comic-strip artist. I've been drawing *Fritzi Ritz* for nearly ten years, and I still have the same enthusiasm I had when I started. *Fritzi* is distributed by the United Feature Syndicate, and appears in hundreds of newspapers in the United States, and other parts of the world.



Drawn for *The Literary Digest*

Fritzi Ritz

At one period in my career I journeyed to Hollywood in response to a call from Harold Lloyd, and worked for nearly a year inventing gags and comedy for his pictures, while still doing my cartoons.

I've been married for four years to a girl who looks like *Fritzi.* Most of my friends are cartoonists, and my only hobby is thinking up gags and ideas. My ambition is to regulate my hours. I can't work when I don't feel like it, but, when the spirit moves me, I often work for twenty-four hours without stopping. Drawing comics is hard work, but I'd rather be a cartoonist than anything else I can think of. In fact, I'd keep on drawing comics even if I hit the Irish sweepstakes.

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News and Comment From the National Capital

With Less Than Six Weeks to Go, Republican War Chest Is Far Short of Goal—Usual Heavy Contributors, Reluctant to Oppose the New Deal, Fail to Give

THE Republicans lost the first objective of the Congressional campaign when they failed to carry Maine on September 10. Failure of their second objective is reflected in the filing of the Party's first financial statement for the campaign. It had been aimed to raise a campaign chest of $1,000,000 for the effort to stop the New Deal in November. With less than six weeks to go, less than one-fifth of that sum has been realized.

The Grand Old Party is hard pressed for funds. The usual big contributors have been slow to give this year. Party leaders confide that this is not only because money is scarcer; they say they find a considerable reluctance to be identified with the campaign chest to fight the New Deal.

It reflects a trend that was noticeable in Maine. Outstanding industrialists, concluding that the New Deal was here to stay for another two years, at least, regardless of anything Maine might do about it, wanted to avoid offending the local Democrats who could help them in Washington.

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It's Getting Harder and Harder to Tell Which Way He'll Jump

—Chamberlain, for King Features Syndicate

So it is in the national field. The Republican high command admits that it can not hope to recapture control of Congress this year. The turn of the Maine election indicates there is doubt, to say the least, that the New Deal even can be slowed down. Hence, to line up with the Republicans, it is argued, is to line up for a sacrifice for a principle.

© International

Senator Vandenberg

There are not so many contributors as of old on this basis. It was easier to get campaign funds when there was more than a reasonable prospect of success.

The situation this year is so acute that an official of Republican State headquarters in Indiana was protesting last week he was having to scurry around to provide himself with a mailing-list.

"Imagine the Republican Party in Indiana, of all places, having sunk to the point where it is a struggle for it to get a mailing list!" he exclaimed.

In that State, incidentally, the Republican organization is controlled by "Sunny Jim" Watson, erstwhile Republican leader of the Senate. Watson loses no sleep worrying whether Senator Robinson will be reelected. The main objective of the Republican organization in Indiana is to recover as many as possible of the county governments that they lost in the Roosevelt landslide. It is the fundamental activity toward rebuilding the Party for 1936.

In the Republican national Congressional campaign, it is virtually every man for himself. That is to say, the candidates for the House of Representatives, in many instances, are following campaign tactics independent of the Republican National Committee platform.

The National Committee platform calls for a frontal attack on the New Deal. Not all the Republican candidates for the House are satisfied that that would be popular in their districts. The most notable departure from the national platform is in the campaign of Senator Arthur Vandenberg in Michigan. Senator Vandenberg is considered to have a chance to be reelected if he plays his hand right. He is between two fires.

The backbone of the Republican Party in Michigan is conservative. No one in the State has a greater popular following, everyone admits, than Father Coughlin, with his radical radio talks. Senator Couzens also wields considerable influence. Not nearly so far to the Left as Father Coughlin, he is nevertheless more liberal than his Party in Michigan. His son is the Mayor of Detroit, a center of growing radical vote.

If Senator Vandenberg can not win the backing of these two personalities in Michigan, it is important to him to avoid their active opposition. This he would assuredly incur by going into the campaign on the Republican National Committee platform. He has announced his independence of that platform, declining either to indorse or denounce the New Deal, insisting on dealing with each phase of the Roosevelt program on its individual merits.

This is no overnight decision on the eve of the campaign. Senator Vandenberg, no novice in politics, saw months ago what was ahead. In the division over policy in the Republican high command, he took his stand with Charles L. McNary, of Oregon, the Republican Leader of the Senate.

McNary, a liberal who early broke with President Hoover, has little in common with the old-line Republicans. It was he who tried to dissuade Republican National headquarters, under Everett Sanders, from launching broadside attacks on the Roosevelt program. He thought that this would put the Party in the position of needlessly running against the tide of the President's personal popularity.

McNary lost out to the so-called old-line leaders before the National Committee began its June sessions to try to pull the Party together for the Congressional campaign. But, with the opening of the campaign, Charlie McNary, in the words of a colleague, "hasn't turned a wheel" for the Republican cause.

He was inactive throughout most of the 1932 campaign, so now is he back on his farm in Salem. The Portland *Oregonian* touches him up now and then as a Republican Presidential possibility for 1936. Postmaster-General James A. Farley paid him a compliment when the latter was on the West Coast recently. The Oregon press credits him with getting along with the Democratic Administration well enough to bring a lot of Federal emergency-fund money into Oregon.

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Senator McNary

The Republican leaders are working at cross-purposes. Their best showing has been in the Senatorial campaign, where they have managed to hold eleven of the twelve relatively regular Republicans in line with the National Committee platform. Senator Vandenberg is in a class by himself, steering a middle course. Should he win in November, he might be a contender for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1936, it is felt.

DIOGENES.

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Russia in the League Despite Objectors

Three Years After Japan's Armies Began Their Conquest of Manchuria, the Assembly at Geneva Accepts the Soviet as a Member, and Grants Moscow a Council Seat

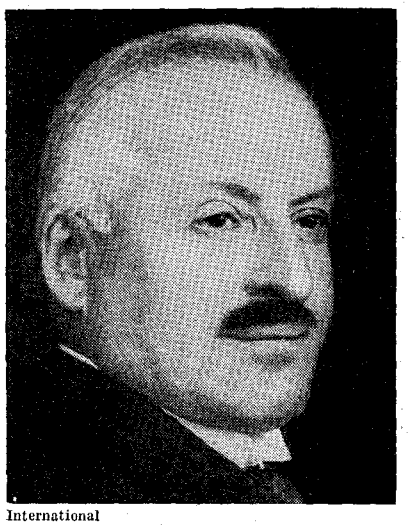
THE League Assembly at Geneva elected Soviet Russia to membership on September 18—three years to the day after Japan's armies began their occupation of Manchuria. Admission into the League came to the Russians, however, only after opposition by ten nations.

The most impassioned argument against the Soviet Government was made by Giuseppe Motta, Swiss Foreign Minister. The distinguished Swiss-Italian statesman leveled his attack on the Soviet system on religious, moral, social, political, and economic grounds. He is the leader of the Catholic Conservative Party, and regarded as one of Switzerland's greatest orators. He has been President of the Swiss Confederation four times, and was chosen President of the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations in 1924. In his denunciation of the Soviet he was joined by Portugal, Belgium, and Argentina.

Mr. Motta's speech was described as the most violent attack on a foreign country ever made by a responsible statesman before the League. It was said that the speech represented a gesture for the benefit of his own country, and the delegates heard him with a feeling that he would have remained silent had Switzerland's vote mattered.

He was particularly strong in his assertion that Soviet Communism "combats the ideal of religion and all that is spiritual in every form," and he added that Lenin had "compared religion to opium." He said, furthermore, that the common feeling of all patriotically- and nationally-minded Swiss was that the League was "embarking on a hazardous undertaking," and he added:

"As we see it, it ventures to wed water and fire. If Soviet Russia, all of a sudden, ceases to insult the League of Nations, which Lenin defined as an institution of brigandage, we read the explanation of this novel attitude in the Far Eastern sky."



International

Giuseppe Motta

In his conclusion he said: "The dice have been thrown. We hope the future may show that our misgivings were excessive." The whole audience applauded Mr. Motta as, shaking his head sorrowfully, he resumed his seat.

Foreign Minister Louis Barthou of France replied to Mr. Motta's address, and declared that to isolate Russia would be a step toward an alinement that would mean war. Capt. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal of Britain; Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy, and Foreign Ministers Josef Beck of Poland, Dr. Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia, and Tewfik Rushdi Bey of Turkey supported Mr. Barthou, advocating Soviet Russia's admission on various grounds.

The roll-call on admission showed thirty-nine affirmative and three negative votes with seven abstentions. This was more than a two-thirds majority, and Russia was safely in the League.

Negative votes were cast by Switzerland, Holland, and Portugal. The countries which refrained from voting were Argentina, Belgium, Cuba, Luxemburg, Nicaragua, Peru, and Venezuela. Also, a permanent seat on the Council of the League was awarded to Russia by forty votes out of the fifty States present, with ten abstentions, and no negatives.

A Moderate Speech

On behalf of Russia, Foreign Minister Maxim M. Litvinoff made his first speech as a League delegate in acknowledgment of the welcome extended to him by the President of the League, Foreign Minister Richard J. Sandler of Sweden. The amiable, alert, shrewd Mr. Litvinoff spoke with what was termed the utmost moderation.

He pleaded before the Assembly that Russia was present as a new State in her external aspects, in her internal political and social structure, and in her aspirations and ideals. The appearance of a new form of State had always met hostility from old States, he said, and, in this case, that hostility "had found expression even in military action." The Soviet State, he declared, never had excluded the possibility of some form of association with States having different political and social systems as long as there was no mutual hostility, and if it was for the attainment of common aims.

Stressing Russia's desire to toil toward the common aim of international peace, Mr. Litvinoff remarked that, to many members of the League, ten or fifteen years ago war seemed to be a remote theoretical danger, and there seemed to be no hurry as to its prevention. Now, he added, "war must appear to all as the threatening danger of to-morrow." The organization of peace, for which, thus far, very little had been done, must be set against the extremely active organization of war, and he declared: "Everybody knows now that the exponents of the idea of war, open promulgators of a refashioning of the map of Europe and Asia by the sword, are not to be intimidated by paper obstacles."

Wide World

Maxim Litvinoff

While admitting his knowledge that the League did not possess the means for the complete abolition of war, Mr. Litvinoff avowed his conviction that with the firm will and close cooperation of all its members a great deal could be done at any given moment for lessening the danger of war. This he considered "a sufficiently honorable and lofty task, whose fulfilment would be of incalculable advantage to humanity."

The Soviet Government never had ceased working for peace throughout the whole period of its existence, and he expressed his conviction to the League Assembly that "in this, our common work from now on, the will to peace of the Soviet Union, with its 170,000,000 inhabitants, peace for itself and other States, will make itself felt as a powerful factor."

Among editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the European press came the tart statement of *The Daily Mail* of London that "the whole purpose of the Soviet entering the League was to drag notoriously the other League Powers into its quarrel with Japan."

In Berlin, the *Boersen Zeitung* remarked sarcastically: "Thank the Lord we are but amused spectators. We are not concerned if suddenly claws should protrude from the Soviet's velvet paws because, for Germany, the danger of Communist propaganda is eternally abolished." In the opinion of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, there was no reason to fear actual danger for Germany, as a result of the Soviet's entry, because "England is, and will remain, unequivocably, reticent toward the new member."

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The League of Nations: Whither Bound?

Alternative Before the World Not a Choice Between the League and Some Other Better System, but a Choice Between League and "Complete Anarchy," Says Secretary-General

By Albin E. Johnson

(*Secretary-General of the League, Joseph A. Avenol, in an authorized interview for* The Literary Digest *with Albin E. Johnson, spoke candidly on the difficulties facing the League. The Secretary - General began his career as an official of the French Treasury. During the World War he represented France at London in inter-Allied financial relations. When the League was formed, he was France's representative on the financial committee. He is regarded generally as a leading European financial expert, and has been described as "shy, reticent, and incapable of indiscretion." He is fifty-five years old.* —The Editor.)

Joseph Avenol

SECRETARY-GENERAL AVENOL admitted that the League was passing through a crisis, the seriousness of which should not be underestimated nor overestimated, and he pointed out that:

"It is not the first crisis which has confronted it, nor will it be the last. While most of its fifty-seven members are still loyal to its ideals, many are losing confidence in its ability to deal effectively with the international problems of the day.

"For several years after the World War, the League system, despite occasional setbacks, on the whole prospered and grew. Recently there has been a reaction. The system has lost in popularity and prestige.

"Japan and Germany have given notice of withdrawal. But they are both bound by the Covenant for some months yet, and there is still time for matters to take a better turn.

"Meanwhile, Russia has become a member of the League. The United States, once hostile, is an outspoken friend, and is tending to draw closer to Geneva."

The greatest consequence of the world's political and economic crisis, according to Mr. Avenol, was that the principle of international cooperation had become "an urgent, living issue." Despite contrary signs, he maintained that there was recognition everywhere of the vital need of practical cooperation "not merely as an ideal but as a business proposition." This would not come "through waving a wand" and he predicted that for a long time "peace will be maintained and prosperity restored only through difficult discussions and prolonged negotiations."

The root cause of the League's troubles, he declared, was disarmament.

"Since the Geneva negotiations started," he said, "Germany has twice withdrawn. The conference has strayed far afield from the procedure originally envisaged under the Covenant largely because of a desire to secure the cooperation of non-League States. The discussions are being held under the auspices of the League, altho outside its constitutional organs.

"Thus far only one question has really been discussed: 'To what extent is the military status imposed upon the defeated countries by the Versailles Treaty compatible with general disarmament?' That question, admittedly very serious and vital, is predominantly European. In brief disarmament has been reduced to a question of equality of rights. Reduction and limitation of armaments has been relegated to the background. While the big Powers have discussed equality, lesser States have been present as spectators, either mute or protesting against not being admitted behind the scenes."

Criticism of the League was described by Mr. Avenol as being useful and he admitted that the League was "neither all-powerful nor infallible," adding:

"It is not, nor will it ever be, a panacea for all ills. There is no such thing. The only means the League has at its disposal are those which are contributed by its members. Loyalty to its principles and a will to observe them are more likely to provide a steadying influence through all the problems which face the world to-day, and which will always be facing it, than any other proposition I can conceive.

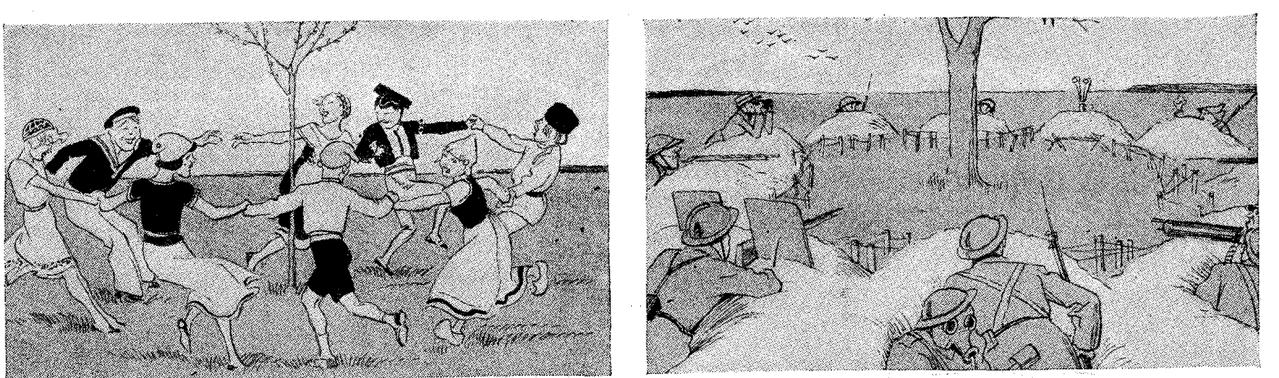
"The alternative before the world is not a choice between the League and some better system of international relations but a choice between the League and almost complete anarchy. Experiences of the past fifteen years have shown that it would be absolutely impossible, if the Covenant ceased to exist, to reframe any comparable form of international constitution. It represents the first and only practical measure taken towards establishing the rule of law in dealings among nations."

Revision of the Covenant of the League, which has been asked by Italy, was described by Mr. Avenol as "still more or less an academic question," and he said:

"Mussolini himself has said that if disarmament fails then all that remains to be done is to register the demise of the League. The Dutch, and many others, believe differently and are opposed to any tinkering with the Covenant.

"A few years ago statesmen considered the Covenant too moderate. They sought to close its gaps. That was during a period of political optimism which corresponded to a period of prosperity and economic overproduction. Economic prosperity was followed by a violent crisis; the agreement of nations to abolish war as an instrument of national policy has been followed by a period in which even the Covenant is questioned.

"Hopes of a new world order perhaps ran too high, yet the very fact that high hopes were possible must be credited to the League, when, during the days of Briand, Stresemann, Chamberlain and Scialoga, its prestige was greatest. Those who to-day are so forward with their criticism were silent then because they could find nothing to say."



The League of Nations: As it was conceived—and as it is —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

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Developing Rockets to Explore Stratosphere

Recent Experiments Renew Hope That Science Soon May Use Self-Powered Projectiles to Delve Into the Secrets of the Upper Atmosphere and Space

By G. Edward Pendray

At half-a-dozen rocket proving-fields throughout the world, experiments are going on to solve engineering problems which bar the way toward exploration of the upper atmosphere by rockets. Proponents of rocket-power look upon stratosphere-balloon ascents as wasteful and inefficient. They say that the money put into them in the last few years, if devoted to rocket research, might have unlocked the secrets not only of the lower stratosphere, but possibly also would have provided rocket shots to altitudes of 100 miles or more.

The most active experimental groups in this field are in America, and tho Europeans have received much publicity for their work, the fundamental contributions to the development of rockets really have been made in this country. One of the most extensive programs of research is being carried on by the American Rocket Society, which has headquarters in New York. A second group of importance is the Cleveland Rocket Society. In addition, there are several individual experimenters in this country, the best known of whom is Dr. Robert H. Goddard, pioneer rocket experimenter and head of the physics laboratory of Clark University. Doctor Goddard is in New Mexico, where he soon will resume his experiments under a grant of funds from the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation.

Two Types of Rockets

The American Rocket Society announced last week that one of its most recent rockets, fired at the society's proving-ground on Staten Island, New York, had reached a speed of more than 600 miles an hour. This was a metal rocket, burning liquid oxygen and gasoline. It was recovered from Lower New York Bay after the shot, and will be modified slightly before another trial, in which it is expected to make an altitude of several miles.

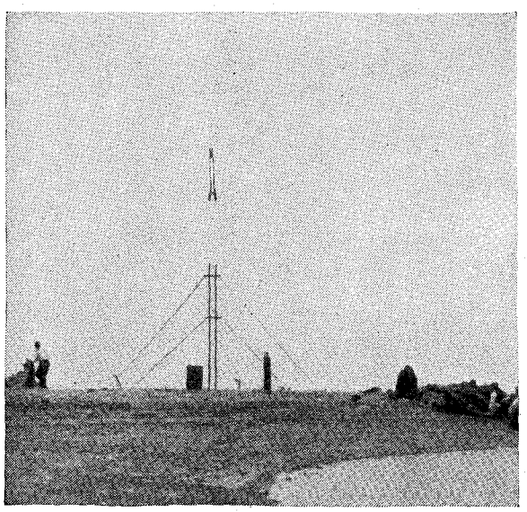
Experimental rockets are of two general types—those powered with powder fuels, such as gunpowder, and those driven by liquid fuels. It was with powder-fuel rockets that the early German experiments, such as those of Fritz von Opel, and some by Max Valier, were made. Experimenters are agreed, in the main, that powder rockets are not suitable for scientific use. Consequently, they are turning to liquid-fuel rockets.

The most successful fuel combinations for small rockets have been found to be gasoline or alcohol combined with liquid oxygen. These are dangerous fuels. Gasoline mixed with liquid oxygen makes a terrific detonating compound, more powerful than TNT. The actual mixing in experimental rockets takes place in a combustion-chamber. There the fuels are burned, the flame escaping through a nozle.

The rocket is driven forward by recoil; the same force that makes a gun kick. When traveling at great speeds, rockets theoretically are very efficient; more so than any other device for turning fuel into motion. But at low speeds—up to approximately 3,600 miles an hour—they are quite inefficient. Because the speed of greatest efficiency can not possibly be reached in the dense lower atmosphere, rocket experimenters believe that rockets will be most useful in reaching great altitudes, or in making flights through the stratosphere, where the air-resistance is much lower.

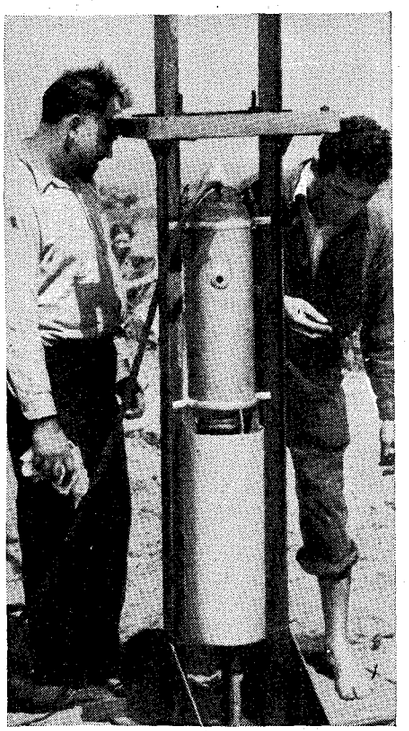
Fortunately, the rocket will be able to maneuver in the stratosphere—even in outer space, for that matter. It needs no air to push against, and is more efficient in a vacuum than in the atmosphere. Many predictions concerning the possibilities of rockets have been made: that they will be able to cross the Atlantic in less than two hours, that they will be able to reach the moon, or other planets, and that they may be made to carry passengers safely over long distances with the speed of an artillery projectile.

These achievements theoretically are possible, and in view of the development of the airplane, and other modern engineering and scientific miracles, it would be foolish to deny that they ultimately may be brought about. But the practical rocket experimenters of to-day have learned that there are many problems to be solved before liquid-fuel rockets can be sent even into the stratosphere. The other goals, while undeniably attractive, probably are far in the future.



Acme

A liquid-fuel rocket beginning its flight



Carl Ahrens

An experimental rocket being fueled before a test

The greatest altitude ever made by a rocket is approximately six miles. This shot was made two years ago by the German experimenter, Reinhold Tiling, with a powder-fuel rocket. Tiling later was killed by an explosion in his laboratory. The blast also killed his three assistants. Powder-fuel rockets probably could be made to reach even greater altitudes than this, but they are very dangerous. Large quantities of powder are needed to lift them very far, and the speed with which the powder burns can not be controlled readily.

Fuel-Flow Modulated

With liquid-fuel rockets, the fuel-flow may be modulated, just as is the flow of gasoline into the engine of an automobile. Hence, control systems are possible, and several experimenters are working on automatic devices to control the direction of the flight by radio, clockwork, photoelectric cell, gyroscope, and other means. The use of liquid-fuel rockets is new—a development of the last five or six years, and many basic

(Continued on page 25)

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Science Snap-shots

"The world's lightest powder"—silica fluff—was made at Johns Hopkins University nearly fifteen years ago, and the secret of its preparation had since been lost. Prof. C. A. Jacobson, of the University of West Virginia, recently reported to the American Chemical Society that it consisted of minute flakes of silica with inclusions of millions of tiny air bubbles in each flake. It is one-fortieth as heavy as water, and pours like a liquid.

* * * *

Bees do not necessarily sacrifice their lives when they sting, according to a study made by J. G. Myers of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. Mr. Myers recently reported in the British scientific magazine *Nature* that they often can withdraw the sting, and use it again, especially when battling with other insects, their most common enemies.

* * * *

The Ponderosa Way, said to be the longest fire-break in the world, is nearing completion, J. H. Price, writing in *American Forests,* reported recently. It extends lengthwise through a major part of California, from the Pitt River in the north to the Kern River in the south, a distance of 650 miles. It varies in width from fifty to 200 feet, and follows the lower edge of the Ponderosa pine-belt, protecting the pines from fires starting in the foot-hills below.

* * * *

Improper diet in infancy and childhood, particularly lack of sufficient meat, may be a predisposing cause of stammering, it has been reported to *Science* by Dr. Knight Dunlap of Johns Hopkins University. Preliminary studies have shown that lack of sufficient meat in the early diet has an important effect. Many adult stammerers are vegetarians or small meat-eaters, said Doctor Knight.

* * * *

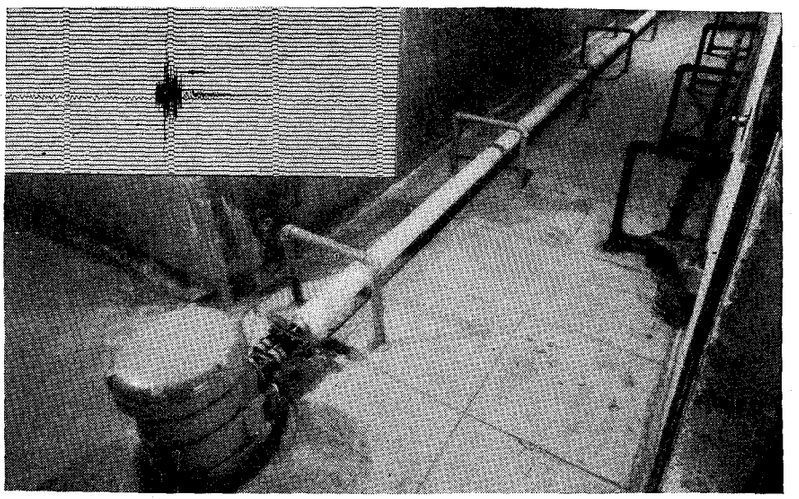
More than 20,000,000 persons are insured against tuberculosis in Italy, under the compulsory insurance law now in operation there. The United Press recently reported that 5,000 hospital beds have been set aside for treatment of this disease alone, with the number expected to increase to 20,000 beds during a two-year effort to "drive tuberculosis out of the country."

* * * *

The location of a blood-clot in the body, hitherto undiscoverable by X-ray, and one of the surgeon's most baffling problems, may be determined with the use of a harmless iodin compound developed by Dr. Jason O. Dixon of Kansas City, Missouri. Doctor Dixon reported to the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology that the solution is injected into a vein above the clot, and makes the course of the vein, and the location of the stoppage, visible to the X-ray operator.

An Instrument to Feel the Earth's Pulse

The Strain Seismograph Takes Its Place Beside the Older Devices to Help Reveal What Is Going on Inside the Earth



The Benioff Strain Seismograph: The inset shows a reduced seismogram written by the Strain Seismograph displaying the large aftershock of the Long Beach earthquake. The sinuous line following the large shake is the tail end of an earthquake from the Gulf of Lower California. Regular jogs in the lines indicate the time

This trembling planet, apparently solid enough beneath man's insensitive feet, now has a new instrument checking up on its various agues and tremors. The invention of Hugo Benioff, physicist of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, it is known as the Strain Seismograph. It measures and records a type of movement in the earth's crust—the lateral compression caused by the passing of a wave—hitherto beyond the reach of seismographic instruments.

The general principle of the operation of seismographs of the conventional type is simple. These instruments consist of two main parts. The larger, a rigid frame, is attached to solid rock. From it is suspended a massive pendulum, free to swing. When an earthquake shock causes the rock to move, the frame moves with it, but the pendulum does not. The relative movement is recorded by a wavy line on a moving strip of paper, on which time also is noted.

Such seismographs indicate only the vibratory motion of the ground at a given point. The purpose of the Strain Seismograph, on the contrary, is to measure the relative movement of two different points. The new instrument does not respond directly to vibratory movements, but only to stretches, or compressions.

The large Strain Seismograph now in operation in an underground vault of the Seismological Laboratory at Pasadena, California, consists of two piers sixty feet apart set in rock. Between them, rigidly fastened at its end to one of the piers, is a pipe. A short interval separates it from the second pier. When the passage of a crustal wave changes the distance between the two piers, the interval between the end of the pipe and the free pier is shortened, or lengthened, accordingly.

The amount of this movement, always tiny, is measured by sensitive electrical equipment, actuated by a small current generated through the movement of the pipe in the field of a magnet. The records obtained by this instrument constitute an entirely new kind of earthquake data, and, hence, may have an important rôle in confirming or changing existing theories about the interior of the earth.

The Huge Boiler-Drum

Much interest was aroused by the recent article about the huge boiler-drum—mistakenly called a boiler—forged from a single ingot of steel for a power-house at East Port Washington, Wisconsin. The giant drum was forged by the Bethlehem Steel Company, but the completed boiler, with its appurtenances and fuel-burning equipment, was designed, built, and installed by the Combustion Engineering Company, of New York. A. D. Blake, of that company, has sent the following additional information:

This one boiler, capable of supplying 690,000 pounds of steam an hour at 1,390 pounds pressure, will supply all the steam required by an 80,000 kilowatt turbine-generator—a capacity sufficient to supply the electrical needs of a community of 200,000 people.

The decision of the power company to lay out its new station on a single boiler plan was based on the high availability record of other large high-pressure boilers —more than 98 per cent.—which means that they were ready for use 98 per cent. of the time. The installation of one such boiler instead of two saved $250,000, and provided equal reliability.

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All Catholics' Eyes Turn to Buenos Aires

More Than a Million Pilgrims Will Visit the Argentine Capital Next Month to Worship at the Thirty-Second Eucharistic Congress, First Ever Held in South America

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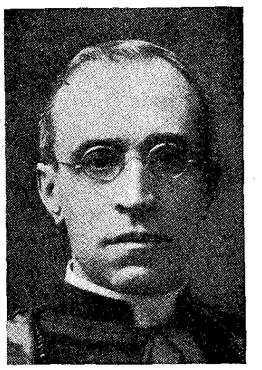
Doctor Figueroa



Cardinal Pacelli

Keystone

Archbishop Copello

ON a pleasant day in June in 1873, Marie - Marthe - Émilie Tamisier saw 200 French Catholic deputies gathered in the Church of Paray-le-Monial to consecrate France to Christ. Inspired by their devotion, the thought came to her that France could be saved by the Eucharist.

On another bright day in June, 1881, she saw her suggestion carried out in a Catholic assemblage in Lille, attended by 3,000 people from nine countries. It was so highly successful that Pope Leo XIII authorized the organization of periodical international Eucharistic Congresses, and, except for the time of the World War, they have been held every two years since.

Jerusalem has known the great religious observance and pageant, and it has been seen in Lourdes, Rome, London, Quebec, Carthage, Chicago, Dublin, and Sydney. A million people attended the Congress in Chicago in 1926, and it is said that 1,200,000 accompanied the Sacrament in its last triumphant march through the streets of Dublin in 1932—the largest religious gathering ever assembled for Christian devotion.

All Catholic eyes now turn to Buenos Aires, where the Thirty-Second Eucharistic Congress, the first to be held in South America, will begin on October 10. Catholic pilgrimages from distant countries are on their way to the Argentine capital, the second Latin city of the world, and the first speaking the Spanish language.

Pope Is Sending Legate

Preparations have been made to care for more than 1,000,000 representatives, clerical and lay, of the ancient Church. Special invitations to all the Catholic Bishops in the world have been sent by the Most Rev. Santiago Luis Copello, Archbishop of Buenos Aires, and many Archbishops and Bishops have indicated their intention to be present.

Dr. Daniel Figueroa, parish priest of the Church of San Nicolas de Bari, is President of the Executive Committee which has charge of the arrangements, and the Honorary Presidency of the Congress has been accepted by the President of the Republic, Gen. Augustin P. Justo.

The Congress will be opened and closed by the Papal Legate, Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli, to whom full military honors will be given on his arrival—a twenty-one-gun salute, four welcoming cruisers, and three squadrons of air-planes to accompany the *Conte Grande* from Montevideo. The Cardinal will open and close the Congress from a special altar at a concrete and granite structure costing 800,000 pesos. The closing Mass on October 14 will see 150 Bishops and Prelates and 400 Priests and Deacons participate in the most solemn ritual ever witnessed in South America, which comprises one-third of the Roman Catholic world.

Interest in the forthcoming event is as wide and deep as the continent. Three-quarters of a million of the faithful gathered in more than 1,000 places throughout Argentina in September for a novena of prayer for the success of the Congress. More than thirty nationalities settled in Argentina participated, and sermons were preached in as many tongues. Thousands of "gauchos" rode into Pampa missions. Chaco Indians heard Mass in the shadow of the 200-year-old Jesuit mission ruins, while across the Pilcomayo River, almost within hearing distance, boomed the guns of the Chaco war.

Under the ice-peak of Mount Olivia, in Tierra del Fuego, southernmost tip of the continent, the last thousand of the once great nation, the Yaghans and Alscalufes, heard a Salesian father explain in two-syllable words the meaning of the Congress. In their primitive language, the word for the Mass is "Catholics-gathering-worship-for-sacrifice," so that only one familiar with their tongue could make them understand the full meaning and glories of the Eucharistic Congress.

In Buenos Aires, the worshipers packed the city's 389 churches. Americans and English gathered in the crypt of the 150-year-old Church of the Sacred Sacrament, under Redemptorist Father Leo Harkins of Boston, while the Rev. Patrick Malloy, who is from Chicago, and is leader of the Argentine Irish, urged that the first Congress be made greater than the one held in Chicago eight years ago. Armenians, Chaldeans, Maronites, and Melquites observed the Catholic rites in Oriental fashion.

Decorations for the Congress already blaze on every hand. Hundreds of houses are hung with the Papal yellow and white and the Argentine blue and white. Two hundred thousand Eucharistic shields hang from balconies and doorways, while 2,000,000 smaller shields and buttons have been distributed among the people.

Foreign pilgrims attending the Congress will be exempt from all consular duties. Hotel accommodations had been completely sold out in early summer, and the leading families of Argentina's land-owning aristocracy have turned over their residences to house visiting Cardinals and Bishops. Villages thirty miles distant from the city will be occupied by Argentine pilgrims, who are expected to number 600,000. Many of the foreign pilgrims will remain aboard the liners during the four days of devotion.

South American Catholics look to the Congress to reawaken religious sentiment, and to set up such a tide as will overwhelm the wave of disbelief among the younger generation. The chief objective of the Eucharistic Congress is to pay tribute to the Sacrament in which Catholics confess the Real Presence of Christ.

Racial Lines Assailed

Christian youth has been urged to boycott all theaters, restaurants, residential districts, clubs, and other public places practising racial discrimination, and to patronize those that do not draw the racial line.

The boycott was recommended in a report of the Christian Youth Council made public through the National Council of Jews and Christians, the object of which is to promote understanding and better feeling between members of the Jewish and Christian faiths. Based on findings reached at sessions of the Council at Williams Bay, Wisconsin, the report was described by the Rev. Everett R. Clinchy, Director of the Conference, as "one of the most far-reaching and significant programs for interracial and interreligious understanding ever to be adopted by a Christian youth organization in this country."

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Justice Enters the Poor Man's Court

Not Blind and Stern-Faced, the Goddess of Right Smiles on Those Unable to Employ Counsel to Plead Their Cause

A dentist, a street-cleaner, a restaurateur who makes a specialty of spaghetti, doctors, press-agents and real estate men, graybeards and children, found justice in the "poor man's court" just established in New York City. Pictured, usually as blind and holding a pair of scales, *Justice* was personified, in this instance, by Presiding Justice Pelham St. George Bissell, a smiling, kindly-faced, heavy-jowled man who was anything but blind and, tho lacking scales, seemed thoroughly equipped to carry out his task.

It was apparent that he was even-handed in balancing the claims of plaintiff and defendant, unswayed by tears, laughter, or anger. There were no involved rules of procedure to follow; all decisions were made on substantive law.

In two hours the Presiding Justice heard six cases, all of them resulting in judgments for the plaintiffs, ranging from $8.25 to $50. Two other suits were settled without a hearing, and one was ruled as being beyond the jurisdiction of the court. Lawyers are unnecessary. The plaintiffs and defendants simply "tell it to the judge," who listens to both sides, then makes a decision.

Acme

Presiding Justice Bissell

Justice Opens Her Eyes

The new court, known as the Special Claims Division of the Municipal Court, was established by the last session of the Legislature to adjudicate claims of less than $50. The only fee is $1.25, which is paid by the plaintiff. In establishing the "poor man's court" New York followed a precedent set twenty-one years ago in Topeka (THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 2). A washerwoman was unable to collect $3 owing to her by a man well able to pay. Kansas established small claims courts as a result. Similar courts have been set up in Massachusetts, California, South Dakota, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon, and in the cities of Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Spokane.

It was field-day for the plaintiffs in Justice Bissell's court, the climax coming in a complaint against a spaghetti-house. It seems that a waiter spilled huckleberry pie and coffee on the plaintiff's trousers, damaging them to such an extent, said the plaintiff, that they no longer were wearable. The restaurant-keeper paid to have them cleaned, but the plaintiff was not satisfied. They were flannel, he said, and cost him $12.50, for which he exhibited a receipt. Seersucker, thought the court. Flannel, insisted the plaintiff's wife. "They were billed as flannel."

"God help the dealer's soul," said the court, deciding for the plaintiff. Judgment was for $7, plus the costs of $1.25. The plaintiff got back his trousers.

Next! A woman had paid a $10 deposit on an apartment. The agreement with the real estate agents, she said, was that she would get a two weeks' concession in rent. Instead, she testified, the agents asked her to pay the first month's rent, and promised that the concession would come later in the year. One of the agents said that she would have received a receipt for six weeks' rent if she had paid the month in advance. The court ruled for the plaintiff, and she got back her deposit of $10. A doctor won his claim for professional services to a street-cleaner's son, and a $10 judgment for another claim.

It appeared an auspicious beginning for the court, which is but one of several set up to hear similar claims.

It is claimed in behalf of these courts that they will still the sense of injustice which rankles in the minds of those unable to employ counsel to defend their rights. *Justice* has opened her eyes.

Infant-Saving Gains

More infants are being saved from early death in this country now than ever before, figures compiled by the American Child Health Association have revealed.

The infant death-rate in 985 cities included in the Birth Registration Area was 57.1 per 1,000 live births. This was slightly higher than the 1932 rate, but the latter did not include cities of Texas and South Dakota now included in the figures.

Confining the 1933 data to the same 943 cities reported in the 1932 rate, the 1933 rate is 55.9, exactly .9 point lower than that for the preceding year. This is the lowest rate ever recorded in this country. Nevertheless, said the report, "it is practically certain that the maintenance of the present low rate of infant deaths, or further reduction in the loss of our babies, can not result without continued effective medical and public health effort."

"The Knot-Hole Gang"

"Be good and you may go to the game." The underprivileged boys of Charlottesville pricked up their ears at hearing this good word from the Department of Recreation of Virginia's premier university city. The department has organized what is known as "The Knot-Hole Gang," tho the youngsters willing and good enough to join will not have to peek through a knot-hole at the football games. The members consist of boys from ten to fifteen years of age. Each, after obtaining the consent of his parents, receives a membership card. He pledges himself not to skip school or disobey his parents or employer in attending a game, to uphold principles of clean speech, sport, and habits, and to refrain from smoking. If a boy breaks his pledge, he forfeits his membership, and must be content with a knot-hole, if he can find one that is not plugged. The passes entitle holders to free admission and seats.

The idea of a "Knot-Hole Gang" originated in New Haven, Connecticut, several years ago. Since then it has been operated successfully in other cities. The Charlottesville Director of the City Recreation Department is Mrs. R. L. Currier. She has made arrangements with the local schools and the University of Virginia to honor the passes.

Marconi Talks on Faith

"I desire the simple faith of a Breton peasant," said Pasteur—and it was his. Another, also a priest of science, is awed by the mystery of life. "It is," Marchese Guglielmo Marconi told the International Congress of Electro-Radio Biology at Venice, "the most persistent problem ever placed before the thought of man. . . . The inability of science to solve it is absolute. This would be truly frightening were it not for faith."

© International

Marchese Marconi

As far as scientists have probed the mystery of the universe, they find that "still leagues beyond those leagues there is more sea." If man lives in an exploding universe, as a noted Catholic scientist holds, who laid the fuse? If the globe man calls home shall soon become a cinder, as others fear, who shall say that it will not live again? Flowers spring anew on volcanic ash, as Alaska shows; life comes to the volcanic isle suddenly sprung from the deep. At the outer edge of knowledge science leans on faith.

Eight Nobel prize-winners, including Dr. Arthur H. Compton, noted Chicago physicist, were among the distinguished scientists who heard the great Italian.

"To the keenest human minds seeking the unknown," commented the Washington *Post*, "skepticism is seldom more than a pausing-place."

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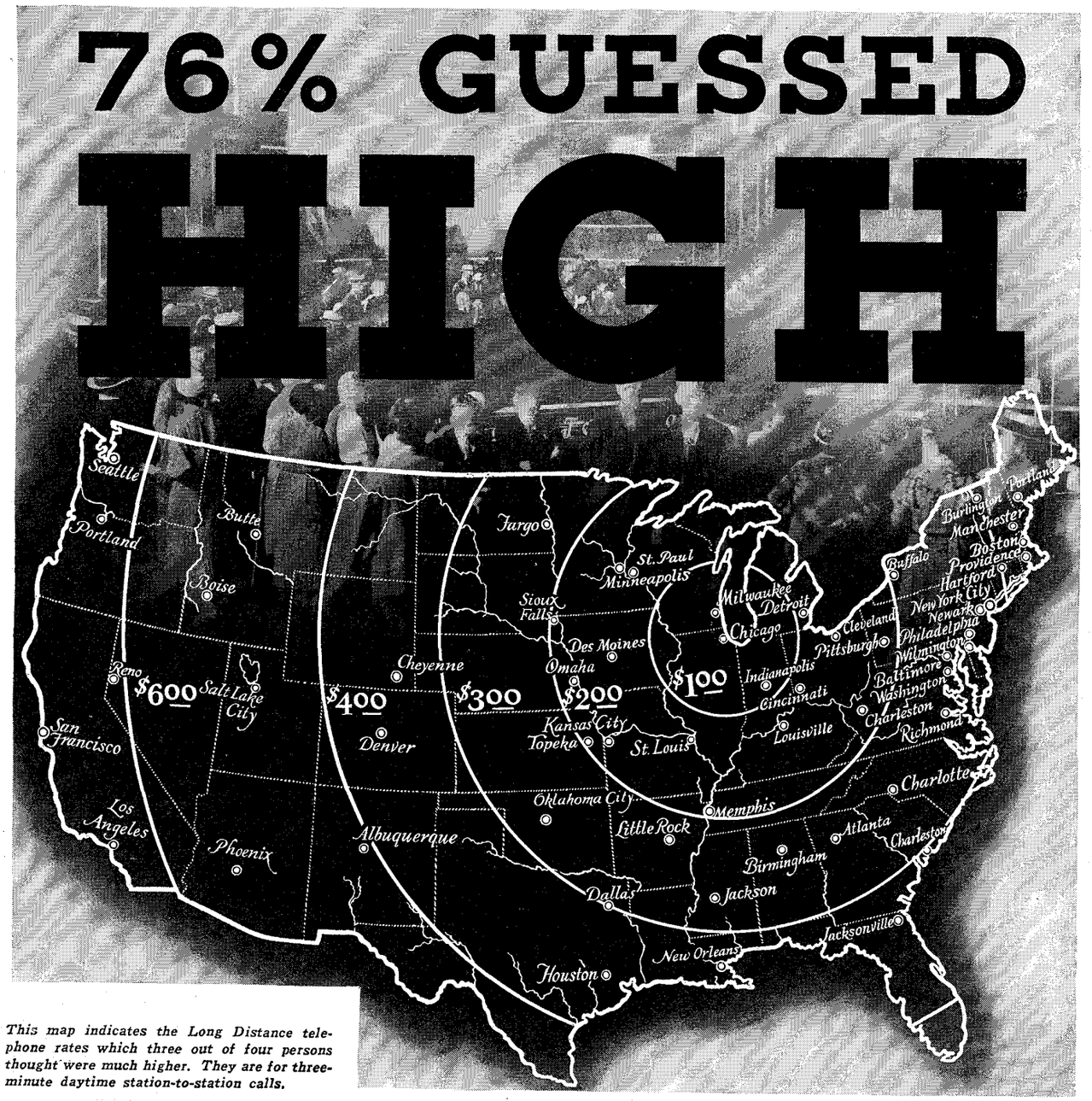
76% GUESSED HIGH



This map indicates the Long Distance telephone rates which three out of four persons thought were much higher. They are for three-minute daytime station-to-station calls.

AT THE Century of Progress Exposition last year, more than 25,000 persons made Long Distance telephone calls from the Bell System exhibit to various cities throughout the United States.

Many of the people did not know what the calls really cost. Three-fourths of those who guessed thought that the rates were higher than they actually are. One-third thought them to be double or more. Almost all were amazed at the low cost of Long Distance calls.

You, too, may be pleasantly surprised at the low cost of telephone calls to other cities. You will find many of the rates in your own telephone directory and the Long Distance operator will gladly furnish any others. From both your office and home, "Long Distance" is one of the most useful services at your command.

Business men who know the telephone best say it is the ideal way to handle much of their out-of-town business. And there's genuine pleasure in having frequent *telephone visits* with relatives and friends in other cities . . . especially at night, when calling costs even less than during the daytime. At 7 P. M. each night most station-to-station rates are reduced about 15%, and at 8:30 P. M. about 40%.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES — BELL SYSTEM

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Elmer Rice Rowels the Critics

His Candid, Propagandist, Melodramatic "Judgment Day," a Fire-Hot Play of Dictatorship in Europe, Divides the Referees of Drama Into Sullen and Militant Groups

IF, in the prodigal gesture of producing three plays of his own making, Elmer Rice, the pageantist, accomplishes nothing else, he may retire to his acres at the close of the present season with the vest-pocket size chuckle that he roweled the critics. And that, as a matter of historical fact, is something no other craftsman in the theater has been able to do in more moons than it is convenient to count, or even remember.

Elmer Rice

The critics, known along Broadway as the "Somnolent Double-Six" and, elsewhere, as the "Ice-bound Dozen," have not worked up a first-class case of dyspepsia in months now, and producers in general had arrived at the warming conviction that if a play was good, the boys would say so, and let it go conveniently at that, and if a play was bad, the boys would just yawn and go back to sleep without pouring any acid over the event.

And, then, booted, spurred, and ready to open wounds, and strike sleepy eyes open, came Mr. Rice—Mr. Rice with courage in one hand and his new play, "Judgment Day," in the other. When the first performance of this inflammatory melodrama had ended there wasn't a man or woman asleep within six blocks around the Belasco Theater.

The critics stormed away to their typewriters, and, by morning, a midget civil war was in progress. Eight of the learned commentators described Mr. Rice as everything from a doddard to a nut, and blasted his play in words which didn't mince. The other four described his stage creature as very fine drama, indeed, and added the fervent hope that this was the first signal-fire for the *Restoration.*

Mr. Rice at first was appalled. He foresaw vast armies of cash customers dissuaded from attending his temple of propaganda and indignation. It was his experience that when the critics, in majority, hamstrung a play, the public helped along with insulting jeers and painful absence from the box-office. Imagine his astonishment, then, when, approaching his theater, he saw earnest men and women in queue before the ticket-grating demanding seats for the next performance.

And so it has been since the première. The public has snubbed the majority opinion, and is attending the Rice melodrama, and having about as grand and exciting an evening of it as has been available since "Floradora." Rice, until now a conspicuous and tireless dramatist-knight tilting at capitalism, bosses, the Stars and Stripes and Park Avenue riches, has turned his violent antipathies upon a certain European dictator and the public is adoring it, all of it: the trial scenes, the accused innocents, the fiery, barking dictator and the shots in the court-room. All, of course, the stuff from which cartoons and caricatures are made, but the stuff, too, of which the theater is made and, presumably, it is for.

There is no good reason to be coy about the subject of "Judgment Day." The tale, with fine melodramatic bluntness and fury, is Mr. Rice's personal statement of contempt for Germany under Adolf Hitler and Hitler himself, with stray and unused indignation directed upon Gen. Hermann Goering, the Reichstag burning trial and the regimentation of German youth.

The play begins in the court-room and ends there. Rice is careful to describe the scene of the trial as a Slavic country, but he is equally careful to point out that he is not writing about Italy and Mussolini, Turkey and Kemal, Russia or Stalin. Hitler is the Lone Dictator he does not deliberately eliminate as the villain of the piece.

The other three dictators he plainly is not talking about; Hitler he *is* talking about, and just as plainly.

He jettisons the trial which followed the burning of the Reichstag as too pointed, and makes it a trial following attempted assassination of the leader. But, should anyone be confused by this convenient shuffling of fact, he makes the central figure of his accused persons a youth who sits for days in the court-room with his head hanging listlessly, his eyes glassy, his senses dulled. It requires no extraordinary feat of memory to recall that the central figure in the Reichstag trial was Van der Lubbe, a Dutch youth who sat just that way, mumbled just that way, stared glassily just that way.

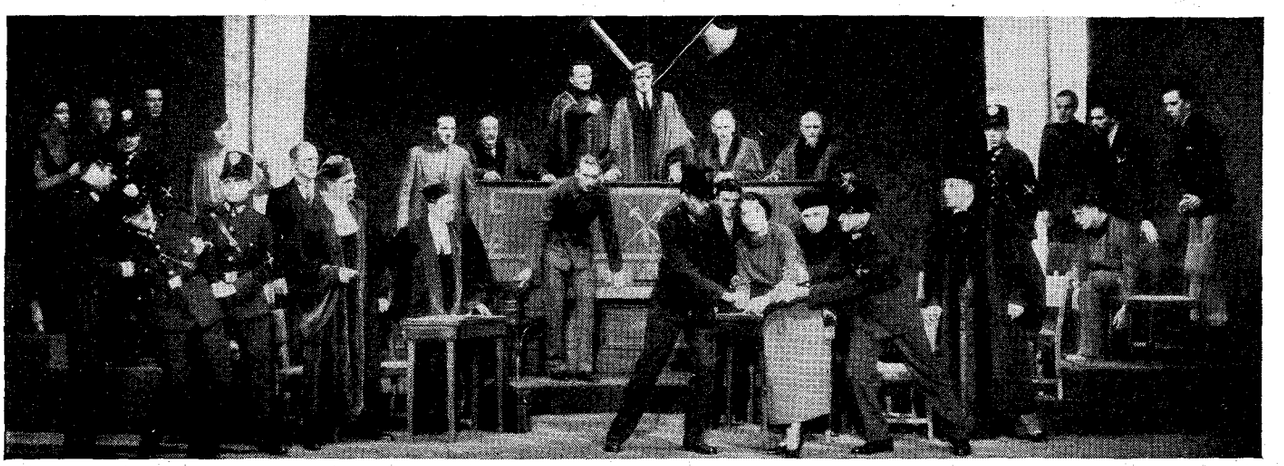
Mr. Rice stacks the evidence against the leader, the while he extricates two of his three prisoners. In the end, having committed every other melodramatic cart-wheel, he closes the play with the assassination of the leader and the suicide of the assassin, who is one of the high-court judges. That, in a sense, is putting velvet mattings over rugs already thick in plush, but the audiences stand, stamp, whistle, and cheer as the two shots ring out on a descending curtain.

It is a shouting, scuffling, crushing play, which occasionally goes overboard on the side of too much melodrama, but which always recovers itself and marches starkly on to its conclusion.

The best performances are those of Raymond Bramley, as an arrogant, passionately loyal, follower of the leader; a fighting man suddenly elevated to the high-court bench for this trial to make certain that the other four judges will not fail in their "duty" of finding the defendants guilty, and by Fania Marinoff, as an Italian opera-singer who knows too much about the party leaders.

"Judgment Day" will be a fiercely contentious topic for the duration of its run.

("Letters and Art" continued on page 22)



A moment in "Judgment Day," when one of the accused, a woman, receives a secret note from confederates outside and throws the trial into confusion and turmoil, providing noise, color, suspense, and fireworks for the audience

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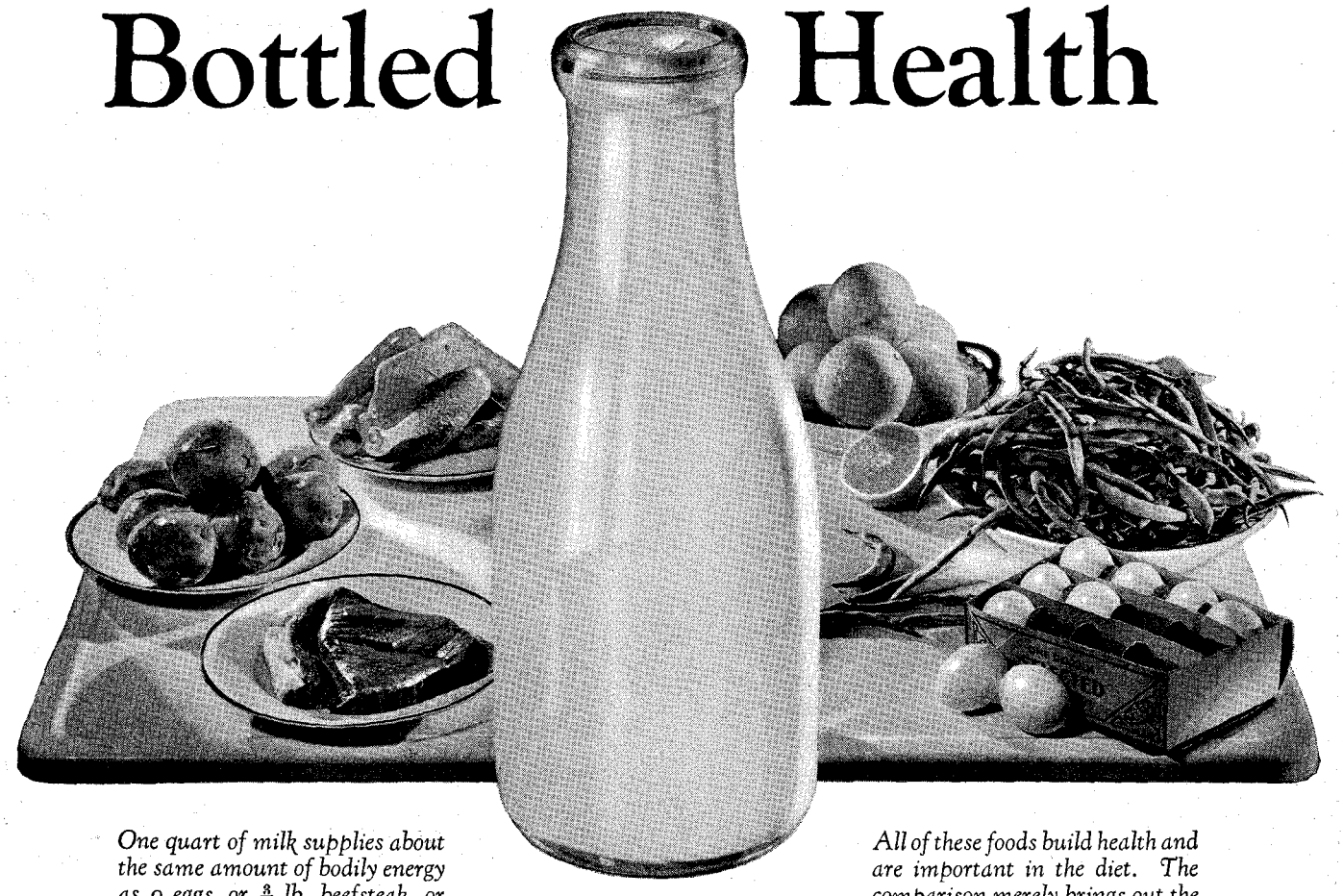
Bottled Health



One quart of milk supplies about the same amount of bodily energy as 9 eggs, or ¾ lb. beefsteak, or ⅘ lb. chicken, or 6½ oranges, or 2 lb. potatoes, or 3 lb. string beans.

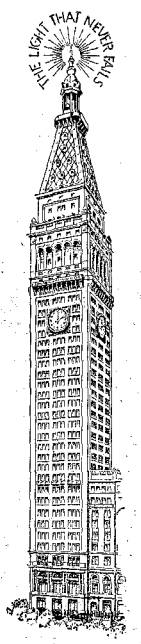
All of these foods build health and are important in the diet. The comparison merely brings out the essential part milk plays in contributing fuel or energy to the diet.

MILK, as an all-round food, is one of the most essential of our everyday foods. Milk gives you much for little. In choosing your foods, be sure that milk is among the first on the list.

For health, milk is conceded to be the almost perfect food. It contains practically all the elements that the human body needs: minerals, vitamins, proteins, sugars and fats —all necessary for building a healthy body and for warding off disease.

The form in which milk is taken is not important. Some persons like it cold. Others take it when they are ready for sleep and prefer it hot. Still others like it better when it is flavored with cocoa or chocolate or used in soups, sauces or desserts.

Milk should not be regarded as a beverage; it is a food. Sip it slowly; get the flavor out of it. Don't use it merely to quench thirst, and don't drink it rapidly. The gastric juice of the stomach causes milk to curdle shortly after you swallow it. If milk is drunk rapidly digestion is likely to be slow and difficult.



Children especially need plenty of milk. Rest has no charm for them. No healthy child will stay parked while awake. He waits a minute or two perhaps, and then he is an acrobat again. An active, growing child must have fuel and building material for his body. Give him good, fresh milk—a quart a day if you can. And give the grown-ups a pint a day. For underweights and convalescents, a quart. For expectant or nursing mothers, a quart.

Milk has unsurpassed food value. To take milk regularly is the surest and easiest way of making certain that you give your body the variety of food materials it needs to keep you in good physical condition.

To know milk as you should know it, ask for a free copy of the Metropolitan booklet "Milk—An All-Round Food." Address Booklet Department 1034-L.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT ~ ~ ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

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The Art of Teaching Art

The Tremendous Increase of Such Departments in America's Colleges and Universities Is a Hopeful Indication, but Not Without Perplexities for Those Who Instruct

By Joseph Cummings Chase

(This is the fourth article in an illustrated series by Joseph Cummings Chase.)

Everett V. Meeks

Royal B. Farnum

OF all professions probably the one called art has been less well taught than any other. Great surgeons have done their part by instructing and operating in clinics under the observation of groups of young doctors. Great lawyers lecture in the law schools. But great artists, with the exception of a very few, have found themselves so persistently occupied with their work that there seemed no time to devote to teaching.

Creating in the fine arts is so emotional a thing that it is humbling and wearying. Prescribed hours for teaching might break into a day when the artist would be too thoroughly engrossed willingly to break away. We know that many an old master took into his studio helpers who were permitted to acquire his otherwise zealously guarded secrets of color-preparation, and the like. These helpers were not pupils in the school sense. To-day great artists still are as busy, but they no longer have secrets. Now there is an army of professional art teachers. Most of them are not artists. Their art study has been just what is required for teaching positions.

Army of Art Teachers

Most of the artists who teach, instruct in 175 specialized art schools where drawing, perspective and anatomy—the tools of the trade—are emphasized. Composition, for the most part, is also taught, "by ear," as well as certain art crafts. The last few years have witnessed the introduction of art departments into so many universities and colleges that at present 426 institutions of higher learning out of 633 have fine arts courses. Nearly all the women's colleges have such departments in addition to more than half the other colleges.

This may be attributed to a realization of the need of esthetics. Dean Everett V. Meeks of the Yale School of Fine Arts says art has come into the college curriculum to stay, and that the development of art instruction has been so rapid that it has become difficult to find trained teachers to fill the great number of available positions. Royal Bailey Farnum, Director of the Rhode Island School of Design, has said that "art education in the United States has never been on firmer footing. Educational leaders no longer ignore it."

Aside from the specialized art schools, most college art departments have developed a large variety of lecture courses intended to enrich the background of young people for future living.

All this on the surface appears to be just as it should be, but close inspection shows a condition that is not altogether satisfactory.

There is something the matter with the too easily accepted idea that study of art history through the ages is bound to develop fine appreciation, and, hence, bring about that greater enrichment—appreciation of beauty. The "matter" is with the teachers.

There are too few of the right sort of teachers. We all recognize that the narrow pursuing of one kind of research has no tendency to achieve the mellowing and magnanimity of mind so essential to a high type of teaching.

There has been too much of a differentiation established between the practical artist who admittedly is fitted to teach drawing, perspective, and anatomy, and the person who, after studying the history of art, is supposed to be best fitted to teach esthetics.

While there are a few outstanding artists whose training has included history of art, and who easily hold preeminent positions as teachers, their preparation has been so prolonged as to frighten young people who have the American impulse to begin professional life with the shortest possible preparation. To such young people the quickest route is *via* college courses in art history and "appreciation," a minimum of studio work—frequently none at all—post-graduate study of more history, and more appreciation, with the attendant Master's degree. So begins the career of many of our most articulate and pedantic art-writing teachers.

Most art teaching is done by two groups that are sharply divided: those who, as artists, teach "the tools of the trade," and those who, as students of art history, teach what they like to call esthetics.

It is design that is the most important and most comprehensive thing in art. No so-called artist is really an artist unless he is an accomplished designer. It is by an understanding of design that we appraise works of art, and unless we have a clear understanding of it we can not fairly do the appraising. There is a struggle as to who should teach design—whether it should be the artist or the student of history.

To indicate how amusing this struggle is it would be well to state just what is meant by design. By design we mean the *creating of relationships*, all the relationships of a work of art; the relationships of masses to each other, of their sizes and shapes; the relationships of darks and lights; of brilliance and lack-of-brilliance; of colors, each to the others. So it is evident that design is the essential thing to art creation (that, and *how the artist feels*) as a means distinguished from what we have called "the tools of the trade."

How the Artist Feels

The grim joke is that *comprehensive design is taught very little.* How this state of affairs came about may be seen from the following: twenty-five years ago a sudden sense of the importance of design as a subject for teaching led to an insistence upon it in our public schools. Dr. John Louis Haney visited the schools of Germany and brought back to the school system of New York City an abundance of designs made by German children and an enthusiasm for such teaching, which he inculcated in the minds of his art teachers. There was a machine-made look about those imported school designs, but New York's use of them helped spread the enthusiasm.

The fact that design is so thoroughly and inextricably bound up with art was readily accepted. Competent teachers were few, but the emphasis was correct. It is understandable that teachers acquainted with the importance of design, but unacquainted with the procedures necessary to the creating of designs, spent months with their pupils "spotting" dots and crossing lines into assortments of rectangles. With these

(Continued on page 28)

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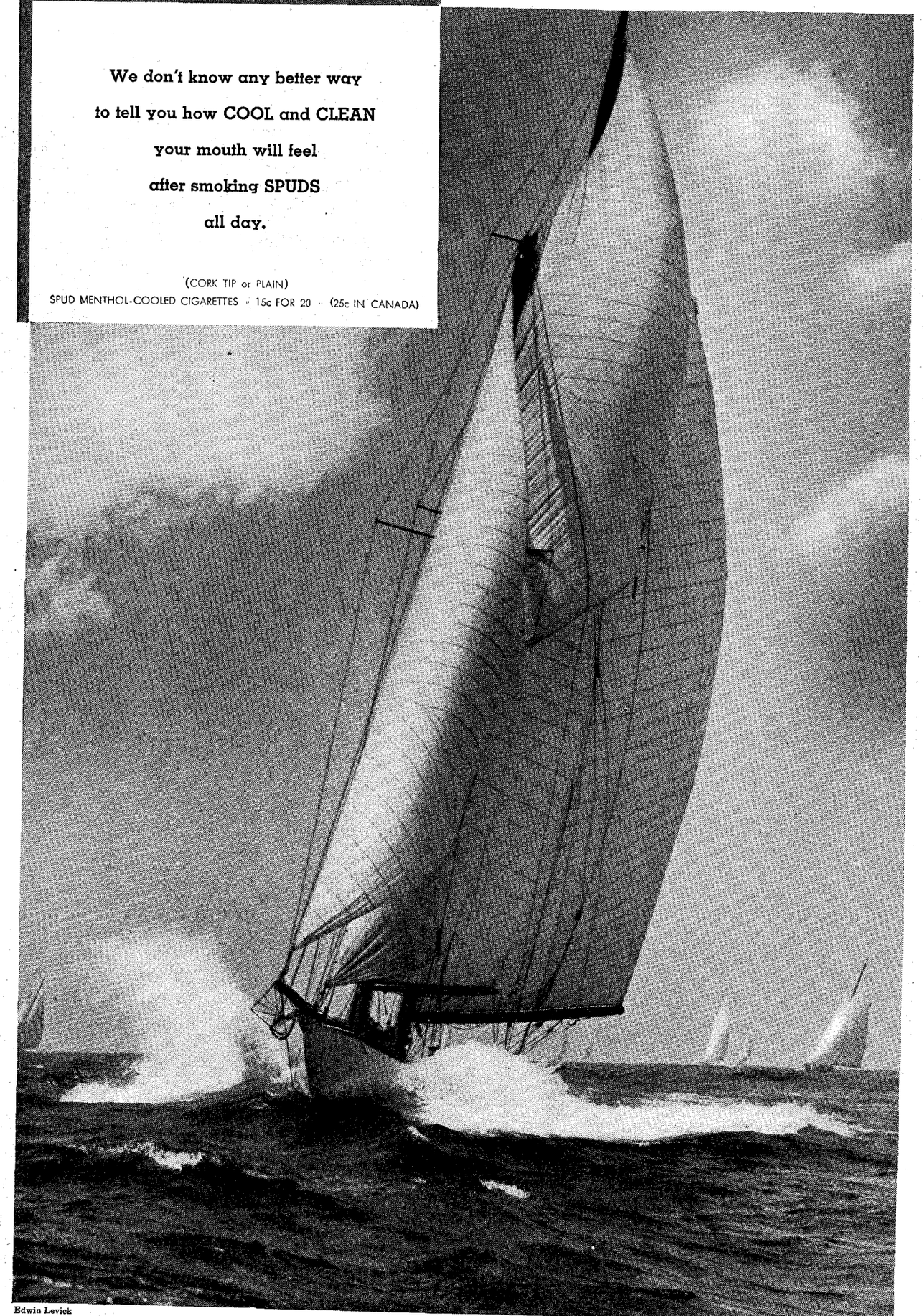

Edwin Levick

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Conservation of the School Children

Lay President of Swarthmore Board of Education Decries "Home Work," Calling It a Needless Strain, Enfeebling the Youth of To-Day by Painful Night Study

By Arthur E. Bassett

MANY generations of Quaker forebears have eradicated whatever of belligerency may have lodged in the Bassett character before the evolutionary processes came under the direction of William Penn and George Fox, but the spirit of the pioneer which carried some of my ancestors through hardship and perils across the Cordilleras in the interest of scientific survey still lives and has stirred me to an active and ardent hostility against stupidity in modern educational methods.

Opportunity and capacity have so circumscribed my arena that I am limiting my field to the conservation of the school children. Before taking up the cudgels against my pet aversion, "home work," I have felt the necessity of waiting until my three children had completed their high school courses lest I weaken my case by exposure to a charge of personal interest.

Something Radically Wrong

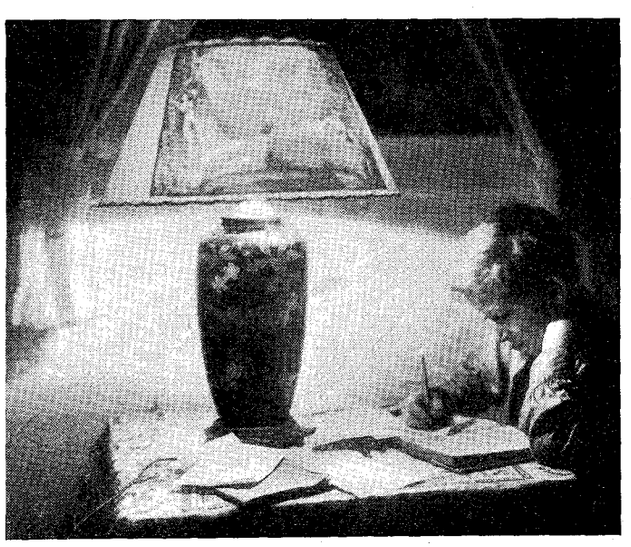
My first broadside on this subject through the Philadelphia daily papers has brought down upon me some severe attacks for venturing to meddle with the sacred method of the centuries, tho an equal number of good citizens have expressed full sympathy with my contention that there is no justification for enfeebling the youth of to-day by painful night study, undirected effort, and consequent lack of opportunity for proper physical development. How much of the opposition is inspired by teachers who shun the possibility of increased labor I have had no way of learning. So positive am I, however, that a real reform is called for that I do not concern myself greatly about problems of human convenience, which are readily soluble.

As I have stood before Swarthmore students at each year's end, handed out diplomas, and come face to face with the boys and girls intrusted to our care, I have been moved by the deepening lines of fatigue which mark the youthful countenances. Something is radically wrong, and I think I know what it is, and its cure. The National Congress has adopted an amendment to the Federal Constitution, and it now is before the States for ratification, giving power to Congress "to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age." I want to extend the common sense of this movement to the public school system.

This cause is something more than a humane measure; it is one of the most important moves in the direction of conservation that has been undertaken. Stalwart men and women, of the sort that are absolute essentials of stable and civilized government, do not spring from the bodies and lives dwarfed by grueling labor, and the unwholesome conditions of intimate association with grown-ups whose influences are not necessarily geared to constructive citizenship and purpose. Sensing this fact, and these conditions, multitudes of right-thinking people have brought to bear upon their Representatives in Congress and the Legislatures pressure to enact appropriate legislation for the cure of a recognized evil.

Courtesy of National Child Labor Committee

Congress may be given the power to regulate the labor of persons under eighteen



Keystone

Why not extend the common sense of the child-labor movement to the public-school system?

In the minds of this intelligent opposition to child labor is invariably found the hope that children, thus liberated from the unequal and unfair demands of toil, may receive the benefits of free schools, among which the building of strong bodies is an equal concern with rugged mental development. I contend that we are denying these benefits, not only to the children who thus will be rescued from the stunting and cramping burdens of labor, but we are, under false pretense, running through the presses of the schools children of better circumstances and wearing away their stamina and spontaneity and initiative—the priceless possessions of only strong and healthy bodies and minds.

I have been a close student of the school systems of the country. I have not confined my interest to the Swarthmore schools, on the Board of Education of which I have long served, and of which I now am president. But I find that the practises to which I object are common to all schools. Presumably there is a defect in the pedagogic training of the teachers. There seems to be an absence of willingness—or, perhaps, ability—to comprehend the fact that school work, study, is labor, and that the fatigue of the young student is just as real as that of the man or woman who devotes his days to the earning of a living. A business man's hours of employment, the laborer's hours of toil, are limited, are measured carefully. They usually are free to enjoy evenings of recreation. The housewife is able to call it a day after dinner; but the youngsters, whose resistance to fatigue is only partly developed, are compelled, often, to sit up far into the night trying with strained eyes, overwrought nerves, and tired brains, to complete the prescribed "home work."

Dr. Arthur E. Bassett

Often have I heard teachers complain of their weariness after the day is done—and I know that they are tired; but the pupil is just as sore a victim of fatigue. Yet undeveloped powers frequently are pressed to painful tasks requiring long hours of work after the teacher has gone to bed. They burn out nervous energy which ought to be in process of rebuilding by sleep—the most essential thing in a child's life.

Systems Must Be Changed

Neither is it fair to parents to carry on the teaching where the teacher leaves off when the gong sounds. Parents, as a rule, are not fitted to carry forward the school work. Even those whose education measurably equips them to be helpful usually are rusty in the problems of bygone days, and their willing efforts frequently produce mental confusion.

I protest, and I protest vigorously, that a teacher should be something more, much more, than a quiz-master. I recognize the difficulties to be met. Systems must be changed, and that is never easy. But school methods must be remodeled so the student will have normal business hours for school, and the rest of his day for recreation.

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I believe that "home work" should be abolished, and that the recitation hours should be so lengthened that a part of each period may be devoted to directed study of the next day's work. Not the least important word in that declaration is "directed," for, with proper direction, a child's efforts will yield a vastly greater measure of success in a given time than he possibly can achieve in a lonely struggle with a tired brain in a much longer time.

The order to pack and cram information into developing brains is wholly wrong.

True Aim of Education

I am not a teacher. I am not in any sense pedagogic. I am a parent who has passed through the experiences to which my children, and the children of my neighbors, have been subjected. I am deeply concerned with such revolutionary processes in our educational systems as can honestly be called intelligent. The abolition of "home work" answers to this test. If teaching be made intelligent, the true aim of education be kept everlastingly in mind, and school work be wisely systematized, the product of the American schools will conform with American ideals.

New Stratosphere Rockets

(Continued from page 15)

problems are to be solved in connection with them. One is the construction of a proper "motor," as experimenters call the combustion chamber and its nozle, where the power is developed.

Another problem is the design of the fuel-tanks, and the development of apparatus for injecting the fuels rapidly into the combustion-chamber during flight, against the tremendous pressure of the continuous explosion going on there. The problem of proper aerodynamic design hardly has been touched. Air-plane design, and even that of artillery shells, is of little help to the rocket experimenter, because the rocket very soon attains the velocity of sound—a critical point at which the behavior of the air with respect to bodies moving in it changes radically. No matter how well streamlined a body may be, after this velocity has been reached, the air-streams will not meet gracefully behind. Instead, the air tends to "pile up" ahead.

The experiments being conducted by the engineers of the American Rocket Society and others are mainly those necessary to solve these problems. Altitude flights can not be made successfully until solutions are at hand.

Thereafter, rocket shots to the very edge of the atmosphere, bearing automatic instruments for gathering scientific data, may not be uncommon. Also, it seems likely that shorter shots, up to twenty or thirty miles, can be made regularly from many places throughout the world, gathering weather information from the upper air for long-range forecasting. Such rockets, made of aluminum, magnesium, beryllium, or, possibly, stainless steel, would be landed by means of a parachute or automatic wings, and, perhaps, be guided by radio back to the point from which they were shot.

"Let's Run Away, Then!"

(A STORY FROM LIFE)

PETER AND DONNIE were pitifully small to be left alone in their western home after the death of their parents. That's why their Uncle Ed sent for them to live with him.

But Uncle Ed was away on business most of the time, and it was his high strung wife, Eva, who had to care for them. Everything they did annoyed her. Their childish laughter and healthy fun disturbed her. She nagged and scolded. Often she whipped them... Only Grandpa, who boarded with Uncle Ed, really loved them.

Sometimes in the dead of night they planned desperately to run away—anywhere. Anything to be free! But always Grandpa's love made such desertion seem treason.

Then one day, when things seemed darkest, Grandpa sprang a surprise.

"Peter and Donnie won't bother you any more, Eva," he said. "We three are going away together. You see, my Provident Mutual retirement policy matures today, and every month as long as I live I'll get a check for $150. Get your things ready, boys. We're going home!"

* * *

On nine successive Tuesday nights, starting October 2 with the story of Peter and Donnie, Provident Mutual will broadcast a series of stories from life over the NBC Blue (WJZ) network.* Tune in the *Story Behind The Claim* and enjoy the real drama behind this "business of a million thrills."

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Here are a few DON'TS about laxatives!

Don't take a laxative that is too strong—that shocks the system—that weakens you!

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THE CHOCOLATED LAXATIVE

Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

Arctic Trader. By Philip H. Godsell. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; $3.50.

"He was everybody's friend and never was known to lock his door"—that was the epitaph "Peace River Jim" Cornwall carved on the gravestone of his friend "Twelve Foot" Davis; and Philip Godsell, twenty years a Hudson's Bay Company fur-trader, cites it as typical of the Old North which he himself has watched disappearing. The radio and the air-plane have turned even the Eskimos into neighbors of Broadway.

Philip Godsell went into Hudson's Bay service in 1906, when the Canadian Arctic country was very much what it had been for 200 years. He got his mail twice a year. Once he did not see a railroad for five years. Indians were Indians, living Indian lives, totally different from white men. Transport was by "York boat," and canoe, or overland, in winter, by dog-sled. The fastest communications system was the mysterious "moccasin telegram" by which the Indians seemed always to learn news before the white men heard it.

Once, in war time, an Imperial Oil Company air-plane swooped down out of the sky to Fort Simpson, on the Upper Mackenzie River. An old Indian, panic-stricken at the thought that the *Thunder Bird* was after him, shot at it with his gun. Fortunately he missed; but the plane smashed its propeller in landing; and a son of the Arctic, who never had seen an air-plane before, replaced it with a contrivance made of oak sleigh-boards and moose-hide glue. That plane, with its country-made propeller, carried the first air-mail out of the North, in 1916. To-day, the big planes regularly carry mail in fewer hours than the dog-sleds used to require weeks of travel.

Guns also have changed the Arctic. Gasoline boats and air-planes, reducing the cost of transport, have brought guns within the economy of the Eskimos on the remotest Arctic islands, and the result is that the game is being exterminated, and the old basis of life destroyed.

"It is the case of the Indian, and the buffalo, over again," says Mr. Godsell. "As long as the caribou are plentiful, the Eskimo is independent of the white man, but, once the caribou are gone, he becomes nothing but the white man's slave. In the space of twenty years the once almost-limitless herds of caribou, estimated by Ernest Seton at 30,000,000 in 1907, have been reduced to approximately 3,000,000, and one of the main sources of native food supply is rapidly disappearing from the Northwest Territories as it did along the Alaskan Coast many years before."

The remaining caribou are encircled by Indians and Eskimos, all supplied by enterprising traders, who bring in their supplies by motorship, or plane, with modern repeating rifles, and encourage the natives to shoot as many caribou as possible. In the old days, Godsell, as a Hudson's Bay Company trader, often refused to sell an Indian even a full box of twenty cartridges; now the Eskimos sometimes buy their 30/30's by the case containing a thousand.

Already the Canadian Government is driving herds of imported reindeer in from Alaska to replace the slaughtered native caribou.

Meanwhile, the radio brings to the remotest trading-posts intimate knowledge of the latest vagaries of Broadway; and the Eskimo girls come in demanding vanishing-cream and lip-rouge. The old folks call the black-eyed, bobbed-haired beauties "buffalo heads," but the fashion spreads, and, with it, the market for steel scissors, pomades, hair-ribbons, and French-heeled shoes.

A kind of Indian Bolshevism follows the changes made by the white man. Mr. Godsell tells of an Indian chief pointing to the new river-steamer on which the white traders had arrived, and declaiming that the first white men to come down the river had arrived in leaky bark-canoes. They had begged the Indians for dried meat and guides. Now, he said, while his followers grunted their approval, "you come down in this fine big ship. Where did you get it? From the profit you made out of buying the Indians' fur so cheap. Now the Company is rich, and their traders are proud, but it was done with the Indians' money, and that ship, by rights, belongs to us."

Worth Reading

Rameses to Rockefeller, by Charles Harris Whitaker. (New York: Random House; $3.50.) An exciting history of the art of building houses, by an impassioned architect who is indignant at the manner in which Washington is being converted into a splendid imitation of a Roman necropolis, according to designs as outmoded as the patterns for the first locomotive.

Freedom versus Organization, 1814-1914, by Bertrand Russell. (New York: W. W. Norton and Company; $3.50.) In which the Cambridge mathematical philosopher traces the "two main causes of change in the Nineteenth Century: the belief in freedom which was common to liberals and radicals, and the necessity of organization which arose through industrial and scientific technique," and concludes that nationalism—international anarchy—is likely to plunge the world into another and even more disastrous war.

We Accept with Pleasure, by Bernard DeVoto. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company; $2.50.) A lusty, biting, post-war American novel.

Dew on the Grass, by Eiluned Lewis. (New York: The Macmillan Company; $2.) Which, Charles Morgan says, recaptures the lost rapture and terror of childhood.

A Handful of Dust, by Evelyn Waugh. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart; $2.50.) Tragedy and farce in London and the Brazilian jungle.

Fontamara, by Ignazio Silone. (New York: Harrison Smith and Robert Haas; $2.50.) A hill-town David in modern Italy.

The President Vanishes, Anonymous. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart; $2.) A thrilling political melodrama.

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Topics in Brief

HUEY LONG almost makes us regret the Louisiana Purchase.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

SOME who were self-made men five years ago are having to do a lot of reconstruction work.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE diplomatic game is now played with navies on the table and bombing planes up the sleeve.—*Washington Star.*

BUT it would seem that it should be easy to make an honest living—there's so little competition.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

BOB WARREN says that twenty years is a short time in the life of an idea. We've noticed that in the joke columns.—*Dallas News.*

CROP control is to be continued, so that if there is another drought next year it can't damage as many acres.—*Boston Globe.*

THE Republican dream: 1932, F. D. R.; 1933, N.R.A.; 1934, I.O.U.; 1935, S.O.S.; 1936, G. O. P.—*The Argonaut (San Francisco).*

So the New Deal is a failure, eh? For some players any deal is a failure in which they don't get four aces.—*Dunbar's Weekly (Phoenix).*

HOLLYWOOD'S attitude toward the cleaner picture movement is indicated by the laying of a plot in a soap-factory.—*Springfield Union.*

"OUR great problem is not production, but distribution," says an expert. This strikes a bald man with peculiar force every time he shaves.—*Punch (London).*

A WASHINGTON sculptor is to make busts of the "brain trust," but we believe the "brain trust" already has made a "bust" of itself.—*Duluth News-Tribune.*

Believe It or Not

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

SCIENTISTS say that perpetual motion is impossible, but how does all that money keep coming out of the United States Treasury?—*Jackson News.*

The "Nude" Deal

—Summers in the Cleveland *News*

WHEN you think of the good old days of '29, it seems impossible that stock should suffer for want of water.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

THIS summer will long be remembered for the strenuous competition that has been going on among thermometers.—*Toledo Blade.*

AFTER taking our first (and last) ride in one, we decided that it should have been named the "rumple seat."—*Los Angeles Times.*

REPUBLICANS wise-crack that there isn't any Santa Claus in the Constitution. You can't find any GOP politicians in it, either.—*Tampa Tribune.*

ALL the nations involved are lukewarm about any further limitation of navies. After 1935, look out for a real international boat race.—*New Yorker.*

A COAST divorce went through ten minutes after the filing of the petition. These things take a little time as you have to prove you are married.—*Detroit News.*

"WITH proper treatment we can reach and surpass all former records of prosperity."—Irving Fisher. What! And go through all this again?—*New Haven Register.*

GERMANY'S 10 per cent. against Hitler may be potent after all. There are Tar Heels who claim that 3.2 per cent. beer has a kick in it.—*Winston-Salem Journal.*

SECURITY must precede disarmament, the French insist, but there can be no security without armaments. It's quite simple you see.—*Rochester Democrat & Chronicle.*

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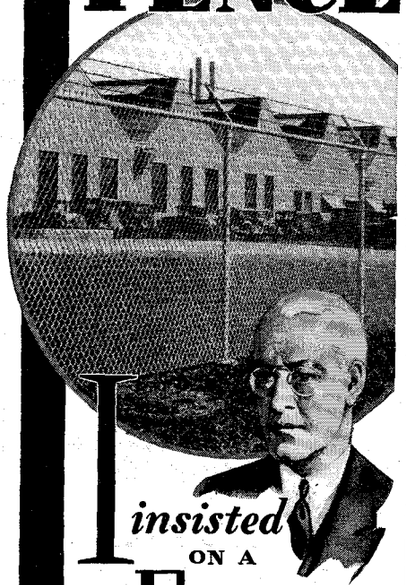

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THE NEW DEAL IN EUROPE

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The Art of Teaching Art In America's Universities

(Continued from page 22)

shapes as motifs, there was much repetition, alternation, and contrast. Exercises were invented to emphasize these so-called "rules of order," and thousands of youngsters all over the land repeated rows—miles and miles of rows of trees, that looked like cotton-batting lumps upon toothpick trunks, which they were permitted to color (or discolor) with oily crayons. Certainly there are hundreds of practical design problems, the working out of which would just as surely acquaint a student with the meaning of "repetition, alternation, and contrast."

Ernest Allen Batchelder and Denman Waldo Ross produced several books on design, and the gentle Arthur Wesley Dow taught many of us composition. Composition is a part of design. It is the arrangement of things already in hand, not the creating of them. Batchelder's books, and Ross's, offered so much which was intricate as well as beautiful, that teachers found them difficult to elucidate. Dow's book, *Composition*, gave teachers something they could understand and pass on to students. So it developed, naturally enough, that composition became the subject ordinarily taught, while the larger subject of design was allowed to go untaught, except in instances where certain qualified teachers were able to "handle" it. As a result there has been much instruction in arrangement, and too little teaching of those relationships which are the essentials of art.

Merely studying the history of art, and becoming so well acquainted with the art creations of the world as to place one on easy speaking terms with the great artists, almost inevitably gives one appreciation of craftsmanship, but by no means does it result necessarily in appreciation of beauty. Taking a clock to pieces shows the wheels and the wires, but it doesn't make a clock-maker, nor does it insure even a knowledge of how the parts are assembled by a clock-maker. In fact, the analyst may not even "like" the pieces. Often it does render the analyst vain of his information, and the lecturer on "Appreciation of Art" too often enjoys showing off the wheels and the wires that he has taken apart, and too frequently his feeling of superiority leads him into erudite criticism.

> ***Merely Studying Art History***

Now you see it all. Design is the important thing. Certain other things are tools of the trade. Becoming acquainted with art and its glorious history is engaging and delightful. Appreciation of art, as it is often offered in courses, consists too much of the personal prejudices and predilections of the lecturer. And in so far as the joy of living is concerned, the thing above all that is greatly to be desired is the development of one's appreciation of beauty. Good taste and the niceties of human relationships accompany a growth of appreciation of beauty, resulting in manly and womanly beauty of living.

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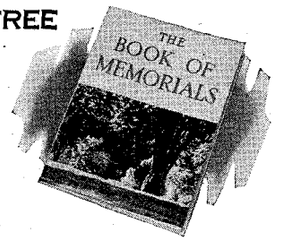

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On the Current Screen

According to the producers of the photoplay named after R. H. Bruce Lockhart's "British Agent," their film merely was "suggested" by the exciting memoirs of the English consul who was his country's unofficial representative in Russia during the birth-throes of the Soviet régime. In fact, the manufacturers of the work apparently are so vague about the book that they insist that their drama stems from what they call a "novel." Anyway, their excuses on the subject are strong enough to make one attempt to judge the picture called **British Agent (AA)**, not as a dramatization of history in the making, but as a romantic spy melodrama. Certainly as a film depiction of the early days of Allied intervention in Russia, the work is completely futile and hollow. Actors made up to represent Lenin, Trotzky, and Kerensky appear, and there are scenes supposedly devoted to showing revolutionary ardor, but the effect is not exhilarating or credible.

Courtesy of Warner Brothers

Leslie Howard and Kay Francis behind the bars in "British Agent"

Judged simply as romantic fiction, "British Agent" is passably good entertainment. Even if the plotters do have a way of holding all their secret conferences, and decoding all their secret messages in a loud voice, and with all the doors open, the story of the vanquished conspiracy against the Bolsheviks is fairly diverting fiction. The plot, incidentally, is chiefly devoted to telling of the great love between the English agent and an ardent lady Bolshevik.

Leslie Howard is excellent as the secret agent, who is trying to keep the Russians from withdrawing from the war, and Kay Francis is slightly too mannered for comfort as the genteel Russian admirer of Lenin.

* * * *

Director Josef von Sternberg has long been famous for the mannered pretentiousness of his photoplays, but never has his weakness for ostentation reached the extremes to be found in **The Scarlet Empress (AA)**. This chronicle of the early days of Catherine the Great of Russia covers the same period treated in the successful English picture, wherein Elisabeth Bergner played the rôle now performed by Marlene Dietrich. The British work was a moving and effective drama, brilliantly enacted by Miss Bergner, but undeniably there was a certain genteel air about the photoplay which hardly fitted in with the atmosphere of the barbaric Russian court.

Mr. von Sternberg has concentrated on the wild pageantry and the grim ferocity of the period, and, with his gift for atmospheric settings, pictorial effects, and visual suggestion, it seemed, at the outset of the film, that he was destined to vanquish his rivals.

It is not long, however, before the director's passion for lavish ostentation overreaches itself. Mr. von Sternberg's brooding preoccupation with the mood and color of a story, rather than with the story itself, frequently has made for a distinguished and original cinematic style, but here he carries the trait to such excesses that the picture comes to seem a particularly cruel burlesque of Sternberg methods.

One of the great disappointments of the work is the performance of Miss Dietrich. As usual, she looks beautiful, but, particularly in the first half of the work, she goes about with a vacant smile which makes one suspect that Catherine was just as defective mentally as her mad husband, Czar Peter III.

* * * *

Desirable (AA)—A harmless and unexciting story about a schoolgirl who became her mother's successful rival in love. Its chief merit is the fresh and engaging performance which Jean Muir provides.

* * * *

Charlie Chan in London—The Chinese detective solves a murder case just in time to save an innocent man from execution. There are fewer epigrams than usual, and the mystery is mildly diverting. Warner Oland has his customary rôle.

* * * *

You Belong To Me—Another sentimental tale of the joys and sorrows of the small-time vaudevillists. Good performances by Lee Tracy and a child actor named David Holt.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Mother, *The Prize-fighter and the Lady, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *The Lost Patrol, Viva Villa, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate.	One Night of Love, She Loves Me Not, Girl From Missouri, *Treasure Island, The Catspaw, Hide - Out, Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back, Crime Without Passion, One More River.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

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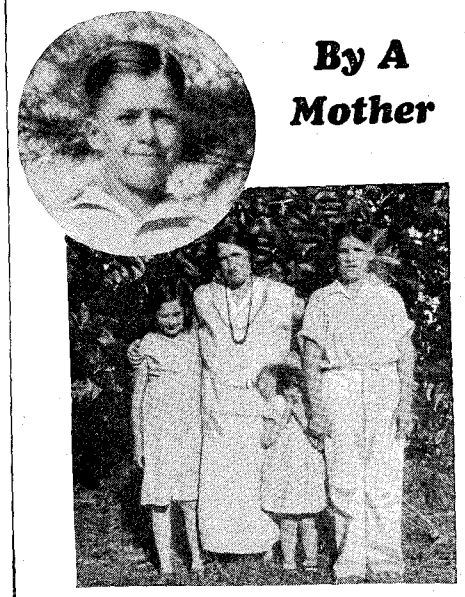

By A Mother

who brings up her four children very differently from grandma's way

Here's a story that covers three generations. Mrs. G. R. Strong, of Clermont, New York, sends us this letter.

"In olden days," she writes, "when my mother was a girl she was a delicate child. She tells me that at nine in the morning she was given a patent medicine for biliousness; at noon she took another for chronic constipation; and at three she took a blood builder. She has often told me people didn't know much about health when she was a girl.

"I often contrast my four fine, healthy youngsters with mother. We don't fill them up with medicines the way people used to in mother's day. Thanks to my doctor's directions we just use Nujol regularly. It has not upset their stomachs, and even when they had whooping cough they only had serum and Nujol.

"I could write a book about Nujol from my fourteen years of married life. My husband's father uses it, too, and at seventy-four he is well and takes long walks.

"The children are Bud, age thirteen; Royal, age ten; Elaine, age nine; and Joyce, age four. All of them, thank goodness, are bright, active, and alert. They are advanced in school, and up to standard in weight and height. They love outdoor sports—hiking, swimming, and so on. We think we're pretty lucky to have discovered such an easy way to keep in good shape.

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The Shooting Prospects for This Season

With Keen Sportsmen Getting Out Their Artillery, and Preparing to Burn Powder, a Study of Game-Supplies Indicates Something Must Be Done to Protect Valuable Species

By Capt. Paul A. Curtis

THE shooting season of 1934 is under way. Within a few weeks keen sportsmen throughout the country who have not already warmed up their artillery will be burning powder.

Unless some unfortunate is accidentally shot, little about it is seen in the papers. Whole pages are printed about the Davis Cup, the East-West Polo Matches, and the International Yacht Race, while, in an obscure corner, a few paragraphs announce the opening of the game-shooting season.

In a sense, shooting is not a competitive game, and there are no great exponents to idolize, but the chief reason for its obscurity in the press probably is that it has no audience. Yet, the Department of Biological Survey tells some astounding things unearthed by the Federal Commission on the Conservation of Wild Life Resources during the extensive investigation which ended in January, 1931.

There are, the Department has announced, approximately 13,000,000 fishermen and hunters in the United States, of which the greater part shoot. During the open season of 1929, the year in which the Federal Commission started its investigation, it was estimated that these enthusiasts expended a total of $750,000,000 upon their sport.

In fourteen Southern States canvassed by the Commission, it was ascertained that 4,420,876 people were interested in shooting; only 4,008,012 in baseball, football, and tennis, combined.

A Survey of Game-Laws

What is more important, the number of hunters and fishermen increased 400 per cent. in the decade between 1919 and 1929. Despite the fact that it is computed that the Federal and State governments have invested, to date, a total of $507,134,935 for the preservation and increasing of wild life, one is forced to wonder what there can be left for such a horde to hunt.

Yet, a brief survey of the accompanying game-laws will disclose that the sportsman with the time, means, and inclination can find some form of sport to keep his barrels warm six months of the year from September 1 to the end of February. This chart of the game-laws is confined to the principal species supplying sport throughout the country. It does not include many varieties of game of localized importance.

Those desiring complete information on all species, together with local or county ordinances, should apply to the various State Game Commissioners.

The most radical change in this year's game-laws has to do with the taking of wild fowl. Last year, there was an open season of sixty days; this year the Federal Migratory Bird Advisory Board has recommended that the season be cut to thirty days, and spread over a longer period. The State Game Commissions being allowed the privilege of distributing the shooting over fifteen weeks from October 1 to January 15, 1935, to the best advantage of their constituents, with a daily bag limit of twelve ducks or four geese—the

Open Seasons for Game, 1934-35

STATE	DEER	RABBIT	QUAIL	GROUSE	INTRODUCED PHEASANT	WILD TURKEY	DUCKS-GEESE
Alabama	Nov. 1-Dec. 31 †	.....	Nov. 20-Feb. 20	Nov. 15-Dec. 15	Nov. 15-Dec. 15	Dec. 1-Dec. 31 † Mar. 1-Apr. 10	Thur., Fri., Sat., Nov. 8 to Jan. 12
Alaska	Aug. 20-Nov. 15 †	.....	.....	Sept. 1-Feb. 28	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	Oct. 16-Nov. 15 †	.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	No open season	No open season	Oct. 16-Nov. 15	Sat., Sun., Oct. 6 to Jan. 13
Arkansas	Nov. 12-Nov. 17 † Dec. 20-Jan. 1	.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	Dec. 1-Dec. 15	Dec. 1-Dec. 15	Nov. 12-Nov. 17 Dec. 20-Jan. 1	Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri., Sat., Nov. 6 to Dec. 15
California	Local seasons	Nov. 15-Dec. 15	Nov. 15-Dec. 31	No open season	Nov. 15-Nov. 20	No open season	Sat., Sun., Oct. 20 to Dec. 30
Colorado	Oct. 12-Oct. 18 †	.....	No open season	Oct. 12-Oct. 21	Dec. 1-Dec. 5	No open season	Mon. and Tues., Oct. 1 and 2, Sat., Sun., Oct. 6, Jan. 6
Connecticut	.....	Nov. 2-Dec. 31	Oct. 20-Nov. 23	Oct. 20-Nov. 23	Oct. 20-Nov. 23 †	.....	Thur., Fri., Sat., Oct. 18 to Dec. 22
Delaware	.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 31	Nov. 15-Dec. 31	Nov. 15-Dec. 31	No open season	.....	Thur., Fri., Sat., Oct. 25 to Dec. 29
Florida	Nov. 20-Dec. 31 †	.....	Nov. 20-Feb. 15	No open season	No open season	Nov. 20-Feb. 15	Thur., Fri., Sat., Sun., Nov. 22 to Jan. 11
Georgia	Nov. 15-Jan. 5 †	.....	Nov. 20-Mar. 1	No open season	No open season	Nov. 20-Mar. 1	Thur., Fri, Sat., Nov. 8 to Jan. 12
Hawaii	Apr. 1-Oct. 31	.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31 †	.....	.....
Idaho	Local seasons	.....	Local seasons	Local seasons	Local seasons	.....	Sat., Sun., Oct. 6 to Jan. 13
Illinois	No open season	Nov. 10-Jan. 31	Nov. 10-Dec. 10	No open season	Nov. 10-Nov. 15 †	No open season	Sat., Sun., Oct. 6 to Jan. 13
Indiana	No open season	Nov. 11-Jan. 10	Nov. 10-Dec. 20	Nov. 10-Dec. 20	No open season	No open season	Thur., Fri., Sat., Oct. 4 to Dec. 8
Iowa (*subject to change*)	No open season	Sept. 15-Feb. 1	No open season	.....	No open season	.....	Wed., Thur., Fri., Sat., Sun., Oct. 10 to Nov. 18
Kansas	No open season	.....	Nov. 20-Nov. 30	No open season	No open season	.....	Thur., Fri., Sat., Oct. 11 to Dec. 15
Kentucky	No open season	Nov. 15-Dec. 31	Nov. 24-Jan. 9	No open season	No open season	No open season	Fri., Sat., Sun., Nov. 2 to Jan. 6
Louisiana	Nov. 15-Feb. 15	Nov. 1-Feb. 15	Nov. 15-Feb. 15	.....	No open season	No open season	Fri., Sat., Sun., Nov. 2 to Jan. 6
Maine	Local seasons	Oct. 1-Feb. 28	No open season	Oct. 1-Nov. 15	No open season	.....	Thur., Fri., Sat., Oct. 4 to Dec. 8
Maryland	Local seasons	Nov. 15-Dec. 31	Nov. 15-Dec. 31	Nov. 15-Dec. 31	Nov. 15-Dec. 31 †	Nov. 15-Dec. 31	Thur., Fri., Sat., Nov. 8 to Jan. 12
Mass.	Dec. 3-Dec. 8	Oct. 20-Feb. 15	Oct. 20-Nov. 20	Oct. 20-Nov. 20	Oct. 20-Nov. 20 †	.....	Thur., Fri., Sat., Oct. 18 to Dec. 22
Michigan	Nov. 15-Nov. 30 †	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	No open season	Oct. 1-Oct. 12	Oct. 1-Oct. 12 †	No open season	Wed., Thur., Fri., Sat., Sun., Oct. 3 to Nov. 11
Minnesota	Nov. 15-Nov. 25	.....	No open season	Local seasons	Local seasons	No open season	Wed., Thur., Fri., Sat., Sun., Oct. 3 to Nov. 11
Mississippi	Local seasons	Nov. 20-Jan. 31	Dec. 10-Feb. 20	No open season	No open season	Apr. 1-Apr. 20 †	Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri., Sat., Nov. 6 to Dec 15
Missouri	Oct. 25-Oct. 27 †	.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 31	No open season	No open season	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	Fri., Sat., Sun., Oct. 19 to Dec. 23
Montana	Oct. 15-Nov. 15 †	.....	No open season	Sept. 16-Sept. 25	Sept. 16-Sept. 25	No open season	Fri., Sat., Sun., Oct. 5 to Dec. 9
Nebraska	No open season	.....	No open season	No open season	No open season	No open season	Oct. 16 to Nov. 14
Nevada	Oct. 1-Oct. 30 †	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	Nov. 1-Nov. 10	.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 10	.....	Oct. 1 and 2, and Sat. and Sun., from Oct. 6 to Jan. 6
New Hamp.	Dec. 15-Dec. 31	Oct. 1-Feb. 28	No open season	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	No open season	.....	Fri., Sat., Sun., Oct. 5 to Dec. 9
New Jersey	Dec. 17-Dec. 21 †	Nov. 10-Dec. 15	Nov. 10-Dec. 15	Nov. 10-Dec. 15	Nov. 10-Dec. 15 †	No open season	Thur., Fri., Sat., Oct. 18 to Dec. 22
New Mex.	Oct. 25-Nov. 15 †	.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 10	No open season	No open season	Oct. 25-Nov. 15	Sat., Sun., Oct. 13 to Jan. 13
New York	Oct. 15-Nov. 15 †	Oct. 15-Jan. 31	No open season	Oct. 15-Nov. 15	Oct. 29-Nov. 3 †	.....	Thur., Fri., Sat., Oct. 4 to Dec. 8
Long Is.	No open season	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	Nov. 1-Dec. 31 †	.....	Thur., Fri., Sat., Oct. 25 to Dec. 29
N. Carolina	Zone zeasons	Zone seasons	Zone seasons	No open season	No open season	Zone seasons	Thur., Fri., Sat., Nov. 8 to Jan. 12
N. Dakota	Nov. 16-Nov. 25 †	.....	No open season	Sept. 16-Oct. 16	Oct. 15-Nov. 1 †	.....	Wed., Thur., Fri., Sat., Sun., from Oct. 3 to Nov. 11
Ohio	No open season	Nov. 15-Jan. 1	No open season	No open season	Nov. 15-Nov. 25 †	.....	Thur., Fri., Sat., from Oct. 4 to Dec. 8
Oklahoma	No open season	.....	Nov. 20-Jan. 1	.....	No open season	No open season	Sat., Sun., Mon., from Oct. 20 to Dec. 24
Oregon	Sept. 20-Oct. 25 †	.....	No open season	Sept. 20-Oct. 25	Oct. 15-Oct. 31	No open season	Fri., Sat., Sun., from Oct. 19 to Dec. 23
Penn.	Dec. 1-Dec. 15 †	Nov. 1-Nov. 30	Nov. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30	Nov. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30	Nov. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30	Nov. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30	Thur., Fri., Sat., from Oct. 18 to Dec. 22
Rhode Is.	No open season	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	Nov. 1-Dec. 31 †	.....	Fri., Sat., Sun., Nov. 2 to Jan. 6
S. Carolina	Aug. 15-Jan. 1 †	Sept. 1-Mar. 1	Nov. 30-Mar. 1	No open season	.....	Nov. 30-Mar. 1	Thur., Fri., Sat., Nov. 8 to Jan. 12
S. Dakota	No open season	.....	No open season	No open season	No open season	.....	Fri., Sat., Sun., from Oct. 5 to Dec. 9
Tennessee	Dec. 1-Dec. 10 †	Nov. 25-Jan. 31	Nov. 25-Jan. 31	No open season	No open season	Nov. 25-Jan. 31	Thur., Fri., Sat., Nov. 8 to Jan. 12
Texas	Nov. 16-Dec. 31 †	.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 16	No open season	No open season	Nov. 16-Dec. 31 †	Fri., Sat., Sun., Oct. 26 to Dec. 30
Utah	Oct. 20-Oct. 30 †	.....	No open season	No open season	No open season	.....	Fri., Sat., Sun., Oct. 12 to Dec. 16
Vermont	Nov. 21-Nov. 30 †	Oct. 1-Feb. 28	Sept. 15-Nov. 30	Oct. 1-Oct. 31	Oct. 3, 6, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 27, 31 †	.....	Fri., Sat., Sun., Oct. 5 to Dec. 9
Virginia	Nov. 15-Dec. 31 †	Nov. 15-Jan. 31	Nov. 15-Jan. 31	Nov. 15-Jan. 31	No open season	Nov. 15-Jan. 31	Thur., Fri., Sat., Nov. 8, Jan. 12
Wash'ton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fri., Sat., Sun., Oct. 19 to Dec. 23
West Va.	Dec. 1-Dec. 10 †	Oct. 15-Dec. 31	Oct. 15-Nov. 30	Oct. 15-Nov. 30	No open season	Oct. 15-Nov. 30	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30
Wisconsin	No open season	Nov. 1-Jan. 1	No open season	No open season	No open season	.....	Wed., Thur., Fri., Sat., Sun., Oct. 3, Nov. 11
Wyoming	Sept. 15-Nov. 15 †	.....	No open season	No open season	No open season	.....	Wed., Thur., Fri., Sat., Sun., Oct. 3, Nov. 11

† Denotes males.

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total not to include, in any one day, more than five in the aggregate of canvasback, redhead, bluebill, ringneck, teal, shoveler, and eider, as against eight a day last year.

Contrary to the opinion expressed by some publications, this writer is in hearty accord with the recommendations of the Board. It has been his habit for many years to shoot ducks in the northern portion of the Prairie Provinces, including Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. Correspondence with friends there supports the report of the Board to the effect that the duck shortage is more serious this year than at any time since the drought-cycle struck four years ago.

Mention was made of the fact that the Federal Commission reported that the sum of all Federal and State expenditures to date amounted to approximately $500,000,000, or a matter of approximately $4 a head of the existing sport-loving population, not considering the millions who have died, or given up shooting. If 13,000,000 people are to have free sport, something more has to be done in the future than has been done in the past. Impressive as the reported expenditure is, it must be borne in mind that it was spread pretty thinly over 3,500,000 square miles and several generations.

There is a great to-do over the duck stamp which everyone must obtain from his local post-office, and attach to his State shooting-license before he can legally take migratory birds this year. Commendable as this is as a start in the right direction, and as beneficial as its results may be in improving the shooting for future generations, no one in his right mind would believe that $1 a head is going to buy much more shooting for sportsmen.

We have too many shooters for the natural supply. Dollar duck stamps and further reduction of the shooting will not prevent the eventual extermination of many species of valuable game unless sportsmen dig deeper into their pockets.

✦ ✦ ✦

The Modern Gunsmith. By James V. Howe. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co.; $15.00.

This most ambitious work by one of the best known of American gunsmiths consists of two volumes containing some 850 pages of profusely illustrated text.

"The Modern Gunsmith" is easily the most erudite effort ever produced in this country on the subject of firearms construction and embellishment. It is a book for the expert rifleman and the collector of firearms, without which no shooting library would be complete.

Mr. Howe is a master craftsman in all that the word implies in connection with guns. He was one of the founders of the widely-known firm of Griffin & Howe and has made guns for many of the most prominent sportsmen in the country.

The book covers everything from the purchase of the raw material, and machinery, to the drawing of plans, boring of barrels, cutting, fitting, and finishing of stocks, and the final embellishment of the finished gun with inlay, or engraving.

P. A. CURTIS.

America's Cup Races— Via Press to the Prairies

(Continued from page 7)

space with the textile strike, and the *Morro Castle* tragedy. The 110 newspaper men assembled for this blue-ribbon sports event included reporters from England, Australia, Canada, and leading sports columnists.

Seated on folding chairs on the *Argo's* steel quarter-deck, reporters, filing daily stories, like their exacting sailing public, have little toleration for the "land-lubber" writer who attempts to juggle yachting vernacular. Many of them are sailors.

Radio, too, had its difficulties. The National Broadcasting Company chartered the yacht *Norsaga*, and a second group was on the *Cayuga*. The Columbia Broadcasting System had the cutter *Modoc*. Sending dispatches from the *Norsaga* for the Australian Broadcasting Company was Harry V. Spurr of the Bayside Yacht Club.

A "pack-transmitter," small enough to be placed inside a knapsack, was used by NBC for interviews aboard the Cup boats when permission was granted. At distances from one-half to one mile, the interview was picked up by the *Norsaga*, relayed to mobile land-unit at Brenton Point, thence to Radio City, and out over the network.

Altho both yachts were closely watched by experts and the curious through powerful glasses, one person escaped the eyes of both. For the first two races Mrs. Grace Beecher Moore, mother of the American Corinthian, Beecher Moore of the *Endeavour's* amateur crew, sailed on board the *Endeavour* as a guest of Mrs. Sopwith.

It is said that the reporter assigned to cover a Cup race is lucky. After sending in his stories, one such reporter looked for a cigarette before he began relaxing. A telegraph operator handed him a message from his sports editor back in New York City: "Another half column," read the telegram. He looked up wearily, "You know, my boss thinks this is a vacation."

Week-End Winner

The *America's* Cup Races—Over a week-end generally out of joint, thanks to the weather for the third time, a little red flag, lashed to the port shrouds of England's *Endeavour*, wrote most of the head-lines in sport. T. O. M. Sopwith flew the red and white "B" code flag to register an alleged foul committed by *Rainbow* around the first mark and another at the start.

But the Race Committee, after due consultation, declared *Rainbow* winner of the race, denying the protest on a technicality, as officially explained to Mr. Sopwith in a letter: "The requirement of the rule that code flag 'B' must be *promptly* displayed when a yacht has cause to protest against another yacht for infringement of the rules occurring during a race was obviously not complied with by *Endeavour*, even under the most liberal possible interpretation of the rule in question."

Mr. Sopwith had not flown the protest signal until several hours after the alleged fouls had been committed.

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"It's a masterpiece of literature on the art of gun structure . . . . The volumes should prove invaluable to gunners who want to know how to get the highest degree of accuracy from their firearms; how to adjust sights, and how, in fact, to handle a gun in every particular."—*Rod and Gun Editor, The Daily News, New York.*
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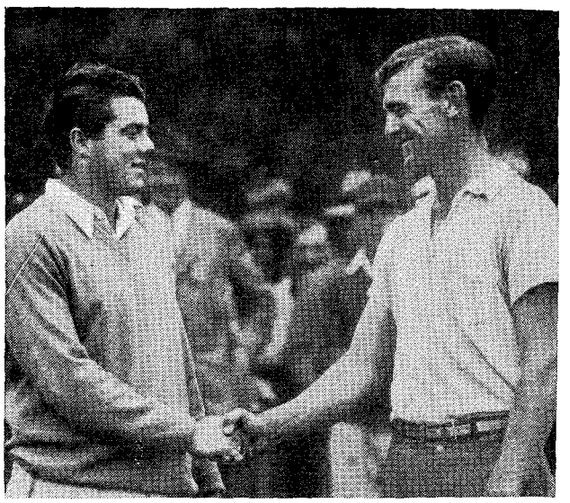
Texas Horns in at Brookline

In "Spec" Goldman and Reynolds Smith, the New Golf Plan Has Uncovered Two Colorful Young Artizan-Amateurs

By George Trevor

Lawson Little has added the American golf title to his British amateur championship, as might have been expected—but a pair of engaging Texans from Dallas stole the Brookline show. Granting that no contender, be he ever so talented, logically can hope to survive four days of eighteen-hole match-play, wide-shouldered deep-chested Little was the logical champion before a shot was fired. Fortunately for him, he did not have to face any of the logical contenders.



Wide World

A handclasp ends the battle between Champion Lawson Little (left), and "Spec" Goldman

The free-for-all uncovered a crop of picturesque personalities—Dave Goldman and Reynolds Smith among them. These delightfully ingenuous Texans never might have been heard from under the old system. As it was, they shared the spotlight with the burly Californian, and captivated staid Brookline by their unstudied charm and whimsical manner. They established a trend toward what England calls "artizan golfers" that may persist in America's championship, hitherto monopolized by brokers, and young insurance salesmen.

"Dead-Pan" Goldman

"Spec" Goldman, his sun-tanned face stippled with divot-sized freckles, a lock of rusty hair dangling inquiringly athwart his brow, looks like the chief engineer on a Joseph Conrad tramp-steamer. His China blue eyes have a far-away detached expression that smacks of the sea, tho actually he works with metal lath in a Dallas building contractor's office, figuring out blue-prints, and superintending plasterers.

Despite his name, Goldman is of Dutch-Irish extraction. He has a strong, purposeful face and wears a "dead-pan" poker mask in action. "I try to keep my mind a blank while playing," he told the writer with that appealing smile which widens lazily from ear to ear. "I reckon the dumber you are, the better golf you play."

An independent chap, this Goldman, who puts on no airs, and makes no pretensions. He sticks to a ramshackle "flivver" at home, tho he married the black-eyed daughter of an Irish executive in the Southwest Bell Telephone Company, and could travel in comfort if he allowed his father-in-law to help a bit. His wife called him up every night from Dallas. No toll-charge.

At Brookline he wore no stockings, exposing a pair of lean, hairy shanks which caused some elevating of eyebrows among the Back Bay blue bloods. He never took a golf-lesson in his life, picking up the game as a twelve-year-old kid by imitating the swings of public links players when the Tennyson Park course was opened a few blocks from his home.

"Maybe that's what's wrong with my form," he drawled with that quizzical smile. "I used to miss-hit so many shots that I had to learn to putt in self-defense."

"Spec" plays with old, outmoded clubs that he scraped together at intervals, and never has won anything bigger than the Dallas invitation tournament, tho he was runner-up in the Western and Trans-Mississippi championships. This is the chap who won a national finalist's silver medal in his first appearance under the big top.

Reynolds Smith, whose jutting jaw bespeaks the fighting qualities that carried him through five successive extra-hole matches—a record which never may be duplicated in championship competition—is more polished in looks, manners, and technique than his Dallas chum. Smith, contact-man for an oil company, is a handsome bantam with raven-black hair, dark, luminous eyes, a teeth-flashing smile, and a softly-slurred Southern accent that diverted the Bostonians. He lost his suitcase while "hitch-hiking" North by air, and had to borrow Johnny Dawson's clothes.

The Dallas cronies shared a $7-a-week room in a down-town Boston lodging-house, slept in the same bed, and divided their modest capital. After a twenty-five-cent breakfast they would hop the subway for Brookline, and take a bus to the club.

Dave Goldman missed the motor-coach one morning, and walked three miles. Upon awakening they would, in Smith's words, "give each other an old-fashioned fight-talk, studded with damnyankees."

Those exhortations worked until Smith bumped into his room-mate in the finals, and Goldman ran head-on into the devastating cyclone that is Lawson Little.

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Australian Voters' Verdict

At the Australian general elections, September 15, the anti-Labor forces were voted into power for another three years. The entire House of Representatives, and half the Senate, were chosen after a dull campaign, but the results failed to give the United Australia Party (the Government Party) an independent majority. A coalition, much like that of the previous administration, would be formed, said Melbourne Associated Press dispatches, because Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons still needed the support of the Country Party against Labor.

Wide World

Joseph A. Lyons

The United Australia Party, of which Mr. Lyons is head, was three seats short of an independent majority. Yet, with the support of the Country Party, the Lyons Ministry will command a majority of twenty-two seats. The latest returns gave the final standing in the new Parliament as follows:

United Australia Party	35
Federal Labor	18
Country Party	13
Extreme Labor	8
Total	74

There were three parties in the field, the United Australia Party; the Country Party, led by Dr. Earle Page; and, third, the Labor Party, which is split in twain. The majority of the Laborites followed James Henry Scullin, former Prime Minister, and the extreme Left was led by John T. Lang, ex-Premier of New South Wales.

Labor made nationalization of banking, and socialization of credit, its main plank, but Mr. Scullin's plan would be to proceed more cautiously than Mr. Lang.

Italian Preparedness

In what was described as the most sweeping peace-time militarization in history, Premier Benito Mussolini, through his Council of Ministers, decreed compulsory military service for Italians beginning at the age of eight and continuing to the age of thirty-three. Declaring that the "functions of a citizen and of a soldier are indivisible in the Fascist State," the Council created the following three categories: Preliminary, beginning at the age of eight; military, beginning at the age of twenty-one, and post-military, continuing for ten years after the military phase ends.

At eighteen, the Italian is bound to bear arms, the Cabinet decreed, altho he will remain under the jurisdiction of the Fascist organization. At twenty-one he will come under the jurisdiction of the Army. The Balilla—the child Fascists—may not shirk their military-school work, according to the decree, and students will not be promoted to higher classes or receive degrees "without having followed the military courses with profit."

The March of Recovery

Daily average sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural areas show an increase in dollar volume from July to August of 17.5 per cent., and 5.5 per cent. improvement over August of last year, according to estimates made by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Production of new life insurance in August was 1.6 per cent. ahead of last year, while that for the first eight months of the year was 12.8 per cent. larger than a year before, according to the monthly report from the Association of Life Insurance Presidents to the Department of Commerce.

Employment in the hat-manufacturing industry in May, 1934, was 13 per cent. higher than in May, 1931, and only 4 per cent. below the 1929 level, according to the report issued by the Code Authority of the industry.

Twenty-four chain-store companies, including one mail-order house, reported total sales of $140,029,996 for August, compared with $128,741,917 for the same month of 1933, an increase of 8.76 per cent., according to a compilation announced by Merrill Lynch & Co., investment bankers.

Contributors to This Issue

Dr. Arthur E. Bassett, a pioneer in the movement to abolish "home work" for children, gives his reasons for opposing it in the article "Conservation of the School Children." He is President of the Swarthmore (Pa.) Board of Education.

Joseph Cummings Chase contributes another article in his series with "The Art of Teaching Art," a critique of modern instruction in which he maintains teachers make an unnecessary distinction between the theory of art and its practise.

Capt. Paul A. Curtis surveys the game-laws and "The Shooting Prospects for This Season," in his article by that title. A shooting expert, he formerly was editor of the arms and ammunition department of Field and Stream Publishing Company.

Albin E. Johnson contributes "The League of Nations: Whither Bound?" an authorized interview for THE LITERARY DIGEST with Joseph A. Avenol, Secretary-General of the League, whose frank discussion of the present condition of that body makes it of timely interest. Mr. Johnson, who has covered every Assembly of the League since 1924, is a former New York *World* reporter, and has spent much time on the Continent as a correspondent.

George Trevor, of the sports staff of the New York *Sun*, is the author of "Texas Horns In at Brookline," an account of two unheralded lads who distinguished themselves in a recent golf-tournament.

Robert Winsmore contributes to this issue the special financial article "Wall Street Dejected, Yet Still Hopeful." He was formerly connected with the financial departments of the New York *Times* and the New York *Herald*, and, since 1899, has contributed a daily column of Wall Street news and comment to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

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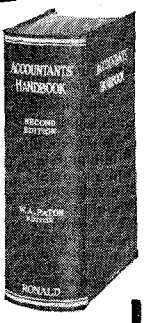

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Wall Street Dejected, Yet Still Hopeful

There Appears to Be Much Dependence Upon Inflation to Stimulate Market Improvement: Commissioners Give Reassurances; Central-Bank Agitation Disturbs Bankers

By Robert Winsmore

WALL STREET shows a little animation for a day or two, now and then, but, for longer than that, it refuses either to cheer up, or to abandon hope. Its dejection of spirit expects neither collapse, nor early rise of stock-market prices, but dolefully envisions prolonged inertia on the stock exchanges. The mood is one of gloomy uncertainty which distrusts pessimism no less than optimism, and paralyzes speculative initiative, whether bearish or bullish.

Richard Whitney

As a matter of fact, a considerable measure of hope is latent behind the gloom, fed chiefly by expectancy of further inflationary processes at Washington. Theoretically, and by tradition, Wall Street holds ordained inflation to be rank and destructive heresy. Nevertheless, that heresy just now popularly is regarded as a potential and desirable stimulant for the supine stock market. Through recent weeks stocks have been quick to perk up whenever "inflation rumors" have circulated, and as quick to relapse when such rumors have proved untrue.

It is obvious, however, that with respect to inflation much of the current thinking and talking is loose. Vague dependence upon some form of it as a stock-market prop would seem to be doubtful wisdom. For all the extensive borrowing program, the Government's credit is in no danger of the progressive deterioration which would produce higher market quotations for common-stock equities. That there will be further reduction in the gold value of the dollar at this time appears most unlikely. The state of business sentiment makes early inflation of commercial credit wholly improbable.

Hope Is More Rational

More rational is the hopefulness, whether in or out of Wall Street, that looks upon trade improvement as the one sound basis for a rise in stock prices, and if such improvement did not flower impressively during September, there should not be undue moaning. The curious theory that general business must begin its autumn expansion immediately after Labor Day, if it is to expand at all, may be disproved quickly by a glance at the record.

Out upon the big trading-floor of the New York Stock Exchange one day last week strolled all five members of the Administration's new Securities Exchange Commission, presumably bent on seeing for themselves how the stock market's wheels go round. Stock Exchange dignitaries were their guides.

The suave President, Richard Whitney, escorted Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy, himself no stranger to Wall Street machinery. Swarthy Ferdinand Pecora, also experienced and often professionally hostile, had as his interpreter the soft-spoken Vice-President, Allen L. Lindley. Regretting, and artfully stressing the market's dulness, other Stock Exchange rulers gave personal attention to Commissioners Landis, Healy, Matthews, to a squad of lesser SEC executives.

For an hour the men who are to control the country's securities markets after October 1 moved about among sparsely attended trading-posts, watched buyers and sellers, noted the handling of infrequent commission-house orders, studied the operation of the money-desk (brokers' borrowings), peered into bond books (recorded bids and offers), asked countless questions which Stock Exchange members answered readily, even eagerly.

Buyers and Sellers Watched

Later, they saw the intricate workings of the stock-clearing plant, lunched pleasantly at the Exchange's exclusive Luncheon Club, sat two hours with Stock Exchange Governors in discussion of coming regulation of short-selling, of specialists' dealings, of price-making in the markets.

© Underwood

Ferdinand Pecora

Next day, similar SEC visits of inquiry were made to the Curb and Produce Exchanges, to offices of representative brokerage firms, and over-the-counter dealers.

Immediately apparent in Wall Street was greater cheerfulness with respect to the spirit of the Federal control of the stock market which now is to be inaugurated. Official remarks to newspaper men were only vague, but more intimate contacts with the commissioners seemed to have produced confidence that new SEC rules will involve no unnecessary harshness, will show cooperation with the exchanges in the establishment of the new order. Promptly the stock market took on a brighter appearance. Smiles of Stock Exchange Governors became somewhat less grim. Protean writers of brokerage-house market-letters at once discovered that stocks had not broken through the low price-level of July, but had turned upward therefrom, this being indisputably significant in the eyes of all chart-followers.

The outcry for radical banking reform which will scrap the Federal Reserve System, and set up a Federal central bank in its place steadily is becoming louder, but not funnier to American bankers. With three more or less similar bills already before Congress, and with Left-Wing politicians and professors pressing vigorously for early action, the agitation is spreading so rapidly that "nationalization of credit" threatens soon to become another major political issue. Among bankers there is more apprehension than is admitted, and organization of defensive opposition has been carried further than yet has been disclosed publicly.

Cry for Central Bank

Something of this was made evident recently at Buffalo when New Deal apostate James P. Warburg, Vice-Chairman of New York's big Bank of the Manhattan Company, warned heatedly that the country's system of private ownership of banking was engaged in a fight for its life. Denouncing governmental control of credit, and all socialistic theories akin thereto, he also told bankers that their "old order . . . needed renovating the worst way—still needs it." If banking is to continue as private enterprise, he said, in effect, it must perform with a real sense of public responsibility.

Mr. Warburg, after exhorting the bankers to help recovery plans, warned: "I do not hesitate to say that if we go in for a system of government-owned and operated banks, we shall have passed the sentence of death upon all private business, upon all private capitalistic enterprise, and upon our political, social, and economic freedom."

James P. Warburg

From the same Buffalo platform Coca Cola's peppery vice-president talked turkey to the bankers even more aggressively. "You are a quasi-public utility," he told them. "Many millions of individuals must do business with you as a necessity. . . . Change your psychology from that of the tight-fisted privately-owned institution with inalienable rights guaranteed under the Constitution to do as you please, how you please, and that you are responsible only to your owners. . . . For God's sake, remember the public."

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Why Wall Street Turns to Commodities

The Opening of the New York Tobacco Exchange Gives Another Boost to Growing Speculative Interest in Regular Futures Markets

When the New York Tobacco Exchange opened for business, last week, it gave a futures market to a commodity which has been cultivated in this country for 300 years, and added one more to the long list of commodities which have been attracting the speculative public away from securities. Four years ago, Gov. Max Gardner of North Carolina argued for a tobacco exchange, pointing out that whereas tobacco farmers alone have been standing against the world, "a tobacco exchange would multiply the number of informed people interested in adequate prices for tobacco." Trading began, with due ceremonies, in the new rooms at 90 Broad Street.

The president of the new exchange is John Wesley Hanes, senior partner in Charles D. Barney and Co. Mr. Hanes's father was a tobacco manufacturer at Winston-Salem, and his brothers are active in banking, brokerage, and textile manufacturing. Mr. Hanes's chief interest, however, is in the tobacco business. He has for years been an authority on tobacco stocks. Mr. Hanes said: "I hope and expect the Tobacco Exchange to do for the tobacco business what the Cotton Exchange does for cotton. For many years, with all the wide price fluctuations due to crop variations, cotton manufacturers have been able to keep going, year in and year out, because of hedging operations on the Cotton Exchange."

Mr. Hanes expects tobacco growers, dealers, and manufacturers to make use of the market freely, and to realize that hedging operations are only price insurance.

The New York Tobacco Exchange will vastly widen the market. It will help to stabilize prices, provide a world barometer of prices, assure an orderly market, and help establish basic grades of tobacco.

It is estimated that transactions on any exchange are about two-thirds speculative and one-third non-speculative, or hedging, operations. Hedging has been defined as "the sale of futures contracts covering an amount of the commodity, sufficient to offset a purchase of the physical commodity."

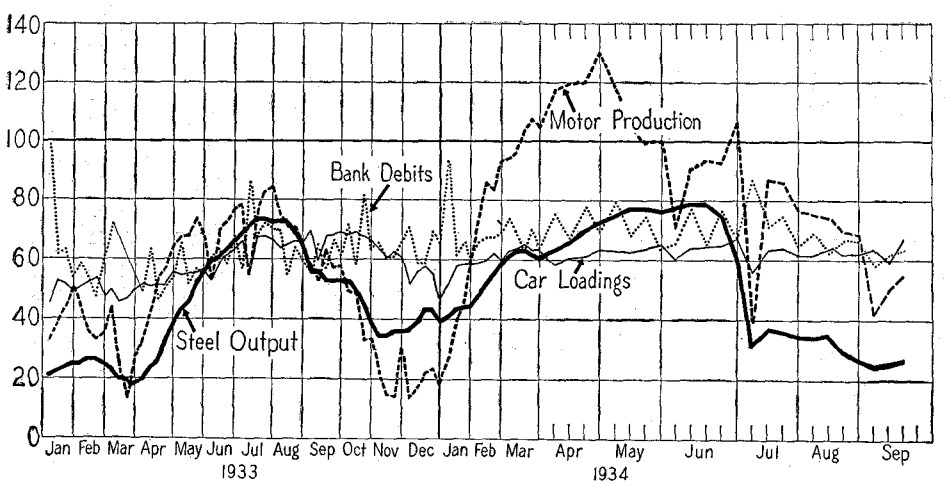
For example, a dealer has bought 10,000 pounds of tobacco for resale. It may be months before he can find a buyer. Meanwhile, the price may decline. To protect against such a drop, he takes out price insurance by hedging, that is, by selling a contract for future delivery of the same quantity some months ahead. When he sells his actual tobacco, he liquidates the transaction by buying back his futures contract on the New York Tobacco Exchange. If the price of the actual tobacco has declined so that it sold at a loss, the loss virtually is offset by the profit on the futures transaction.

The difficulty of understanding such transactions keeps many people out of the commodity markets. But, even so, Wall Street definitely is turning from securities to commodities. Months ago the Chicago Board of Trade's grain market went ahead of the New York Stock Exchange in volume of transactions. Several of the largest New York brokerage houses now actually are making much more money out of their commodity business than out of stocks.

Various reasons for the new trend are offered in Wall Street. The big boom in commodity speculation dates back to last April. It was due primarily to the drought, which put commodities on the front page, and set even "city folk" to talking crop failures, and scarcity prices. The Government's price-raising policy also has played a large part, and the public is likely to remain interested in stocks as long as the Government continues its crop-regulating policies.

Government policy also enters the picture in the popular fear of the stock market under government control. Probably the most important factor is the desire of the speculator to get action. The stock market has remained in a state of almost record breaking dulness for many months.

The facilities for trading in commodities have been vastly increased. The speculator may deal in futures of twenty-eight commodities on regular markets. The greatest of all commodity markets, of course, is the grain market of the Chicago Board of Trade.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending September 15

IN STORMY, CLOUDY WEATHER

ARTIFICIAL SUNSHINE IN THE HOME

No matter what the weather may be outdoors you can enjoy the health benefits of sunshine right in your own home with the Home Model Alpine Sun Lamp—your children can enjoy their sunbaths with a full quota of ultraviolet, those rays responsible for building the sunshine Vitamin-D.

For the expectant and nursing mother during all that period when nature is making increased demands for the minerals calcium and phosphorus, these demands can be supplied by an adequate diet plus ultraviolet sunbaths. "A tooth for every child" should not be true today.

And what is the cost of this health insurance? The cost of its operation is no greater than that of your electric toaster.

Hanovia Lamps are simple to operate and have been extensively used for nearly 30 years. In case of sickness consult your physician. He is the only one qualified to advise you.

Accepted by the American Medical Assn. Council on Physical Therapy

HANOVIA MODEL ALPINE SUN LAMP
Table Model—$99 F. O. B. Newark, N. J.

HANOVIA
CHEMICAL & MFG. Co. NRA DEPT. 52, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

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can be made conventionally correct in every detail if the persons concerned consult the "Blue Book of Social Usage"—

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Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

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This modern office, where comfort and efficiency are blended as one, has an Armstrong floor of glistening Inlaid Linoleum in Light Oak and a Tapestry Marbelle Inlaid Linoleum Border No. 67 and 68. The wall is a modern custom effect in Armstrong's new Sanitas Wall covering—Linowall No. 1250.

TODAY'S SMARTEST OFFICES

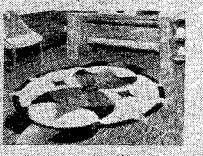
have borrowed a floor idea from the home!

Most business men spend the greater part of their waking hours "at the office." That's why offices are becoming so happily home like . . . and why so many of them have friendly, quiet floors of Armstrong's Linoleum.

These floors have a look of luxury, a rich beauty that makes them perfect backgrounds for fine rugs. There are literally hundreds of designs to choose from . . . an array of colors and patterns to match any color scheme, to create any desired effect.

But beauty is by no means the only homelike virtue that has won Armstrong Floors a prominent place in American offices.

They are quiet and comfortable underfoot, easy and inexpensive to clean. With a minimum of care they will keep all of their lively resilience and sparkling freshness. Their first cost is reasonable for installation as a matter of new beauty—and the many good Armstrong Floors is actually less than replacing ordinary tile floors every 10 years of willing, trouble-free service.



Create your own individuality. This office was given a fine new start by Armstrong's Linoleum Borders in two complete designs.

BETTER BUSINESS BOOK FREE!—"Modern Floors of Lasting Beauty" shows how color harmony and modern design influence customer buying. Illustrates Color Portfolio of Linoleum and Cork Arrangements. Armstrong Cork Co., Floor Division, 4202 Arch St., Lancaster, Pa. (Makers of cork products since 1860)

Armstrong's Linoleum Floors

CUSTOM-LAID OR STANDARD DESIGNS

PLAIN • • INLAID • • EMBOSSED • • JASPÉ • • LINOTILE • • CORK TILE • • ACCOTILE • • RUBBER TILE and ARMSTRONG'S LINOWALL

MEN OR

. . . which reader group gave

Advertisers know The Digest's standing among business men; now see its surprising influence among housewives

MANY magazines reach housewives; others boast of executive readership. Few claim both.

Through The Literary Digest, however, The Armstrong Cork Company has long reasoned that it reached both buying groups. 86% of The Digest's circulation goes directly to the home, where women have the opportunity to read it; and 53.9% of The Digest's male readers are executives, proprietors, or professional men.

To reach both groups, Armstrong employs color advertisements like the two reproduced in black and white on these pages.

The one on the left is part of a campaign addressed to executives, selling Armstrong's Linoleum Floors for business establishments. The one on the right is part of a campaign addressed to housewives, selling Armstrong's Linoleum Floors for every room in the "house."

Consumer inquiries have vindicated Armstrong's judgment. In low cost per inquiry, The Digest has always made a creditable showing among all the magazines on the "home" list, and has maintained a regular lead in the "business" group.

But of how much value are these inquiries? Do they indicate buying interest and if so, to what degree?

To find out, an impartial agency sent questionnaires to 500 of the women who inquired and to 250 of the men who inquired. Did they see an Armstrong dealer? Did they buy an Armstrong's Linoleum Floor? How much did they pay for it? Did they persuade any friends or associates to buy?

The results of these surveys give further amazing evidence of The Digest's ability to produce tangible dollars-and-cents results:

FROM HOUSEWIVES

1 58% of the women who sent inquiries subsequently talked to the dealer whose name was furnished.

2 35% of the women who sent inquiries subsequently bought Armstrong's Linoleum Floors.

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WOMEN?

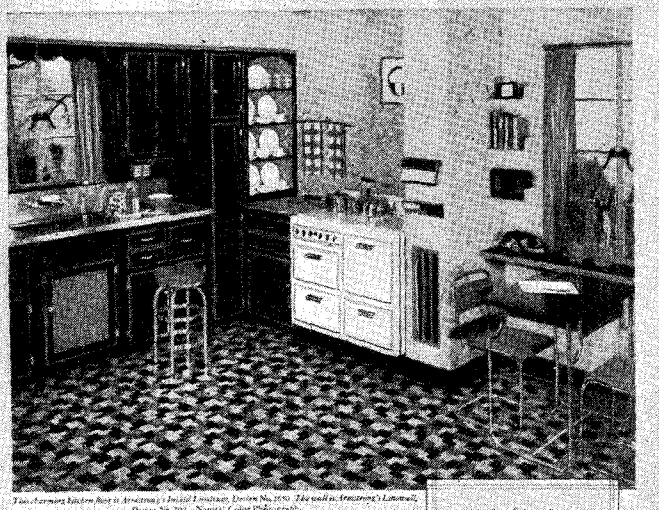
and you'll just fall in love with my new kitchen!

"...only it's so hard it's already to 'apple pie order'... dishes washed, dusting done, and the floor as clear as a table top. Every day I am more and more thankful that I began my decorations with an Armstrong Floor..."

A beautiful kitchen simply *must* begin with a beautiful floor. And nowhere will you find a floor more satisfying in color and design than one of Armstrong's Linoleum.

Nowhere will you find a floor with a better sense of duty, either! Years of wear will not dim its cheerful colors. The things that even good cooks spill will wipe right off. Daily dusting and occasional waxing (with Armstrong's Linogloss) is all the care it needs to keep it sparkling.

Before you complete your plans for "sprucing up" the kitchen, see the smart new designs in Armstrong's Linoleum Floors at your local merchant's. Let him tell you exactly how little they cost, cemented over lining felt—unaffected for years of service.



This Armstrong kitchen floor is Armstrong's Inlaid Linoleum, Design No. 1650. The wall is Armstrong's Linowall, Design No. 700. Nation's Color Photographs.

BEAUTIFUL ROOMS BY THE BOOKFUL! "Floor Beauty for New Homes and Old" shows how well Armstrong Floors serve as the decorative basis for every type of room. Full color. 32 pages. Invaluable floor plan suggestions, color schemes, shown above. Just send 10¢ (coin) to Armstrong Cork Company, Floor Division, 980 Rock Avenue, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. (Makers of cork products since 1860)

WALLS of LINOWALL

one beauty, sub-proof, permanent and inexpensive

Linowall is durable and washable as bright linoleum in your personality. Linowall is sanitary and stain proof. Ideal for kitchens, bathrooms, and playrooms. Ask for Armstrong's Linowall at your linoleum dealer's.

Armstrong's Linoleum Floors

FOR EVERY ROOM IN THE HOUSE

PLAIN • INLAID • EMBOSSED • JASPÉ • PRINTED • ARMSTRONG'S QUAKER RUGS and ARMSTRONG'S LINOWALL

Armstrong the best results?

3 The women who bought Armstrong's Floors paid an average of $55.45 apiece for them.

4 For every woman who sent an inquiry there were 4½ additional women who heard the Armstrong story by word-of-mouth, and 1 out of every 27 *also bought* Armstrong's Floors as a direct result.

5 To sum up, Armstrong can reasonably account for 61 actual sales of $55.45 each for every 100 Literary Digest inquiries of this character received.

FROM EXECUTIVES

1 58% of the executives who sent inquiries subsequently talked to the dealer whose name was furnished.

2 33% of the executives who sent inquiries subsequently bought Armstrong's Linoleum Floors.

3 The executives who bought Armstrong's Floors paid an average of $135.23 for them.

4 For every executive who sent an inquiry, there were approximately 3 friends or associates who heard the Armstrong story by word-of-mouth, and 1 out of every 6 *also bought* Armstrong's Linoleum Floors as a direct result.

5 To sum up, Armstrong can reasonably account for 84 actual sales of $135.23 each for every 100 Literary Digest inquiries of this character received.

• • •

From these results it is apparent that Armstrong received as good results from women as from men in The Digest audience, and that The Digest will produce results whether your product sells to men or women, executives or housewives.

These Armstrong results, and the verified results shown by Gem Razors, Davis Mackerel, Transatlantic Travel, Mongol Pencils, Ful-vue Frames, Wright Arch Preserver Shoes, Lane Bryant Clothes for Women, and many others, are not exclusive. You can have them at low cost—now or in 1935—by advertising in The Literary Digest, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York.

ADVERTISING MONEY GOES A LONG, LONG WAY—IN

THE LITERARY DIGEST

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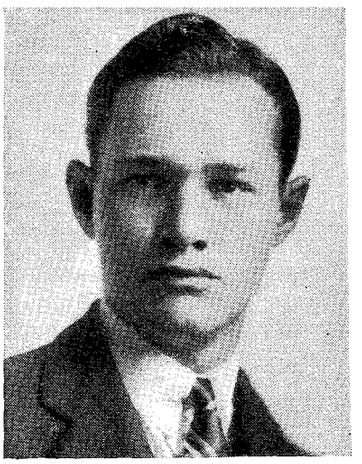
College Editors Form Organization

Called "ACE" by President Roosevelt, the Association of College Editors Launches Drive to Stimulate Interest in Current Events in American and Canadian Colleges

ON September 15, an organization was formed which may have a profound influence in shaping public opinion in the future. On that day, some thirty editors of college newspapers met in New York City and drafted the Covenant of the Association of College Editors.



Francis G. Smith, Jr., Editor of *The Daily Princetonian* and President of the Association of College Editors

President Roosevelt expressed his interest in the organization in a telegram:

"Will you please convey my greetings and best wishes to the group of young college editors. The purpose of the conference as explained seems to me to be particularly worthwhile, and I wish the founders of 'ACE' all success."

Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor of New York City, also expressed his interest in a letter which was read to the conference by Francis G. Smith, Jr., President of the Association of College Editors.

"The possibilities of such an organization are so great, and its usefulness so apparent," wrote Mayor LaGuardia, "that one wonders why it was not done before. It is well known that the Youth, and, particularly the young college men and women of European countries, have, for many years, taken an active part and interest in politics."

The preamble of the Covenant stated as the aims of the A.C.E.:

"To stimulate the interest of students throughout the world in promoting international understanding and cooperation in the hope of ultimately achieving and insuring international peace and security; to arouse the students in the several countries to seek to understand and obtain an honest, intelligent, and efficient government; to enlist the aid of all students in securing a higher and sounder standard of living in the spirit of the greatest good for the greatest number; to provide media for public expression and direction of the thoughts and energies of both undergraduate and graduate students interested in realizing these aims; to promote progressive education."

The Association of College Editors is a product of the spirit of the times. There are groups of young college graduates all over the United States collecting for dinner, for lunch, for talks to discuss problems more serious than the approaching football season at their alma maters.

Such a group of young graduates met at intervals during the summer in New York City. They conceived the idea of organizing the "undergraduate press" as the organ of their generation that would serve to stimulate and express their thoughts.

That group of graduates wrote to some forty college editors in the United States and Canada, outlining the project. THE LITERARY DIGEST had shown a sympathetic interest in the venture.

After long correspondence with the interested editors, the group working in New York met with thirty of the college editors to draft the Covenant of the Association and to outline its work. At that conference, Arthur S. Draper, Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST, welcomed the young editors and sounded the key-note:

"In my opinion we are in the midst of a tremendously important social if not political revolution. It is a buoying thought that undergraduates are conscious of this fact."

The Covenant, the machinery of the Association of College Editors, was set up and adopted before noon of September 15. Several older newspaper men sat in on that conference. One of them, John H. Sorrel, Executive Editor of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, was moved to remark:

"The thing that impresses me is that all these young men and women seem agreed, they all know where they want to go."

All members of the A.C.E. agreed to unite in an editorial drive to have a course in current events included in the curriculum of every college, a course based on the daily newspaper as a text-book.

The Association formally requested THE LITERARY DIGEST to cooperate with A.C.E. member papers in conducting a "Peace Poll" in all the colleges in the United States. A number of the editors pointed out the danger of conducting such a poll as soon as the college year opened.

A "Peace Poll" in January

"Of course the A.C.E. would gain a lot of favorable publicity and a good send-off," said John Morison, Editor of the Harvard *Crimson*, "if such a nation-wide 'Peace Poll' of undergraduates were conducted immediately. But we don't feel that the undergraduates in this country are ready for such a poll. We should launch a concerted editorial drive to arouse interest in these matters, try to understand them. Then such a poll would really prove something."

In that spirit, it was agreed that the A.C.E. would launch such a "concerted editorial drive to arouse interest" in several questions concerned with insuring peace:

1. Do you think there should be some body of international arbitration, such as the League of Nations, and that the United States should become a member of that league?
2. Do you believe that the maintenance of a large Army and Navy is the best method of insuring peace?
3. Do you think that governments should own munitions plants and armament factories?

It was agreed that, during the second week in January, 1935, the A.C.E. and THE LITERARY DIGEST would cooperate in conducting a national "Peace Poll" among undergraduates based on those questions.

In order to coordinate the activities of the different member editors of the A.C.E., the graduate members working in New York City have undertaken to circulate to A.C.E. papers a daily column called "Trend," composed of articles and editorials by undergraduates.

At the dinner after the conference, Francis Smith, President of A.C.E., set forth the purpose of the organization:

"It is our belief that the college press, as the organ of this new generation of undergraduates, can arouse, express, and in some measure direct their new ideas. A.C.E. hopes to become in its own field what the press of our elders once was—an interpreter, a guide, a leader."

The Founders of the Association of College Editors

George J. Auer, Tufts *Weekly;* Donald F. Barnes, Bowdoin *Orient;* Samuel A. Bornstein, Boston University *News;* John A. Brutzman, Pennsylvania State *Collegian;* Stanley Blumberg, Johns Hopkins *News-Letter;* Joseph Carnwath, *The Pennsylvanian;* Paul Cohen, the M.I.T. *Tech;* Virginia Coughlan, Radcliffe *News;* Herman Domblatt, Clark *News;* Mary Fraser, Queen's University (Canada) *Journal;* Jean Harrington, Wellesley College *News;* Richard Helms, Williams *Record;* Roy Kempf, Rutgers *Targum;* Amos Landman, Brown *Daily Herald;* Thos. H. Lane, *The Dartmouth;* William Landsberg, Carnegie *Tartan;* J. Ben Lieberman, Illinois *Daily Illini;* William B. McGurn, Fordham *Ram;* John Morison, Harvard *Crimson;* Mort Rovins, Temple University *News;* Betty Royon, Smith *College Weekly;* Francis G. Smith, Jr., *The Daily Princetonian;* Lloyd Snyder, United States Naval Academy *Log;* Lyman Spitzer, Yale *Daily News;* Harriet Tompkins, Vassar *Miscellany News;* Robert Tullar, *The Lafayette;* Marvin C. Wahl, Syracuse *Daily Orange;* James A. Wechsler, Columbia *Spectator;* W. D. White, Vermont *Cynic;* Murat Williams, Virginia *College Topics.*

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Publishing Criminals' Pictures

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Why not help to prevent crime by occasionally publishing pictures of criminals wanted by the police, and offer a reward?

If other magazine-publishers would follow, crime would greatly decrease.

JOHN H. VAHLBUSCH.

Farmingdale, New York.

The *Princess Sophia* Disaster

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In listing great sea-disasters in THE DIGEST, I wonder how you missed the *Princess Sophia?* It occurred in the fall of 1918, when hell was popping in France, and, therefore, received few head-lines, yet it was one of the most appalling, as well as dramatic, sea-disasters in all history. I am sorry I can not remember the exact date of the month, or the loss of life, but the latter was between three and four hundred.

EDISON MARSHALL.

Augusta. Georgia.

"Newer Deal"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Herbert Hoover's article, recently published, would, by any other author, cause one to reflect on the wisdom of some of his writing, but, knowing the conditions that existed under his leadership, one can not quite be brought to believe the country, under the present Administration, is headed for the bow-wows.

The people of this country, when convinced the "New Deal" is no good, will, I believe, demand, and get, a still "Newer Deal," and on a Democratic principle of economic, as well as political, freedom.

L. S. BAIER.

Milwaukie, Oregon.

Still Looking for Our Lenin

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I have a fairly close neighbor, Doctor Wirt, who recently gained an unwelcome national notoriety by reporting that he had heard it said "Roosevelt is the Kerensky of the American Revolution."

May I call your attention to the stark probability that there may be more grim irony than ludicrous humor in that statement?

It is a disturbing fact that President Roosevelt is not controlling the growing unrest in America; it is almost out of bounds even now. It becomes, more and more, every day that passes, a safe prediction that Fate must have up its sleeve for us a Lenin. He doubtless will appear in Washington; but how, and how soon?

To paraphrase Patrick Henry, "The Directory had its Bonaparte, Kerensky his Lenin, and may not Roosevelt profit by these examples?"

WILLIAM J. LOVEJOY.

Chicago.

Religion and Crime

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I notice that Mr. A. Landon Prater of Dallas, Texas, writes that "Religion is closely related with crime." I would like to inform him that there is a difference between religion and "the Religion of Jesus Christ," as we find it revealed in the sacred pages of the New Testament.

I know of a town in Western Pennsylvania, where most of its 6,000 or more inhabitants go to church, and in this town they have no criminal problems which other towns of similar size have where the people do not go to church.

ANDREW G. SOLLA, TH.D.

Bristol, Pennsylvania.

A Straw Vote on Buttonholes

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I am heartily in accord with Mr. Brubaker and Mr. Miller as to the need for horizontal buttonholes in shirts. I speak after nearly, perhaps quite, eighty years' experience.

While I do not recall the exact date, I do recall my first experience with the vertical. I pronounced them "sissy." I now have a ready-made pajama suit with vertical buttonholes which annoy me whenever that suit comes from the wash. But I do not see how the matter is to be settled without a straw vote. Come, Mr. Editor! Serve the public. Be patriotic! A straw vote, please.

JULIAN P. LIPPINCOTT.

Berkeley, California.

Opposing the Taxing of Machinery

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The "simple plan" (for taxing machines to provide jobs) suggested by William H. Pearsall in his letter published in THE LITERARY DIGEST of September 15 is nothing more than a stop-gap. Not only would this plan cripple the industries engaged in the manufacture of machinery, together with the industries dependent upon them, thus further increasing the number of unemployed, but it would discourage invention and discovery.

Man, instead of discouraging the use of machinery that will lighten his burdens, and contribute to his comfort and welfare, should develop a plan whereby machines would be made to produce for the benefit of all, and not for the enrichment and enjoyment of a few.

With adequate national planning, and a further leveling of the barriers of class and greed, the resources of this country could be so used and distributed as to banish forever the fear of hunger and want from among our people.

Are we going to throw up our hands in despair, and say that the remarkable progress of science and invention during the past quarter of a century has been for nought? I don't believe it.

OSCAR H. LAWSON.

Washington, D. C.

Getting the Low Down

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*

Hot Dogs in No Man's Land

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In reading V. W. Gould's "Plan for a Bloodless War," I noticed that he had omitted two very important items. He neglected to state that the steamship lines will run week-end cruises to the future Jutlands, and that the railroads will have special observation-cars running right through the thick of the fireworks display. And who knows but that the colleges will excuse their cheer-leaders from the big game so that the spectators at the "battle-front" can have organized rah-rahing to spur the combatants on to bigger and better firecrackers?

As for myself, I'm not worried about being drafted, I'll be running the hot-dog and pop-corn stand in No Man's Land.

MORTON HANDLER.

Brooklyn, New York.

A Slip?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—On the bulletin-board in the rotunda of the post-office at Talladega, Alabama, is posted a large government bulletin. One of the head-lines reads as follows:

"Every hunter of migratory water-fowl over sixteen years of age is now required to have in his possession a migratory hunting stamp."

In event of the violation of this law, will the burden of proof rest upon the Government, or the defendant, to show the age of the fowl killed?

M. N. MANNING.

Talladega, Alabama.

Boat-Drills for Passengers

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In considering the *Morro Castle* disaster, three questions arise to my mind:

1. We know that the law requires boat-drill at regular intervals on all passenger-liners. I have never seen these drills go any further than having the crew take their places alongside the boats, and prepare one for launching. The question is, do they ever have a drill in launching the boats, and any practise in rowing? I doubt if one sailor in a hundred in the merchant marine knows how to use an oar. I am not a sailor, and I am simply asking for information.

2. Altho the passengers are assigned their places in the boats, I have never seen any of them take part in the drill. In an emergency, few would know where to go. Is it not as important for them to learn their places at the boats as it is where their deck-chairs are?

3. We know that it is customary for many passengers to imbibe freely of alcoholic drinks—especially on "Captain's night." After the celebration is over, many of them are in their staterooms in a drunken stupor. They would not hear an alarm. Is it the special duty of anyone—e.g. the state-room stewards—to see that they are aroused?

JAMES BROWN.

Bradenton, Florida.

Earrings for Men

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I would like to say that I am greatly in favor of the suggestion offered by F. A. M. in the September 8 issue, in regard to the wearing of earrings and beads by men. If women can cut their hair short, and wear pants, without any loss of their femininity, is there any reason why men can not wear skirts, silk stockings, and high-heeled shoes, if they are so inclined, without incurring jibes?

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Disguise.—"What's the idea of that cross-eyed man for a store detective?"

"Well, look at him. Can you tell who he is watching?"—*Portland Express.*

Sold!—"Do you guarantee this hair-restorer?"

"Better than that, sir. We give a comb with every bottle."—*Answers (London).*

Thoughtful.—LOVER (eloping with his adored)—"How much is the fare?"

TAXI DRIVER—"That's all right, sir. The young lady's father settled all that!"—*Pearson's Weekly (London).*

Swift Money.—"Money velocity," says an economic authority, "is a business indicator. If the initial velocity with which it departs is maintained, the impact must be terrible."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

And Stay Out All Night.—"What do you take as a remedy for your insomnia?"

"A glass of wine at regular intervals."

"Does that make you sleep?"

"No, but it makes me content to stay awake."—*Humorist (London).*

Atta Boy!—Overheard on a dance-floor the other night:

HIM—"Say, do your eyes bother you?"

HER—"No—why?"

HIM—"Well, they bother me!"—*Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.*

Statesmanship.—"A statesman should know how to advise the masses."

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "and the masses are very much like individuals. In order to keep their friendship, you must find out what they prefer, and then advise it."—*Washington Evening Star.*

Like to Be Sure They're Wanted.—"Can't something be done for that ship in distress?" asked an old lady at the seaside.

"It's all right, mam. We sent a line to the crew to come ashore," said the surfman.

OLD LADY (excitedly)—"Good gracious! Must they have a formal invitation?"—*Bristol Messenger.*

That's Different.—The wife of a small farmer sold her surplus butter to a grocer in a near-by town. On one occasion the grocer said, "Your butter was underweight last week."

"Now, fancy that," said Mrs. Farmer. "Baby mislaid my weight that day, so I used the pound of sugar you sold me."—*Toronto Globe.*

He Got His!—"That's very sporting of you to cheer the team that gave you such a handsome beating," said the stranger to a burly member of the village football-team.

"Oh, aye," said the burly one with a smirk. "We can tak a whackin' wi' t' best."

"So I see. By the way, where's the referee?"

"Referee? Oh, he's int' canal!"—*Everybody's Weekly (London).*

Worth It.—"I understand you have been having your family tree looked up," said Jones.

"Yes," replied Brown, "and it cost me $5,000."

"Quite expensive, wasn't it?"

"Yes, but it cost only $2,000 to have it looked up. The other $3,000 was what I paid to have it hushed up."—*Baltimore Sun.*

Conflict, Eh?—CONTRARY MARY—"It ain't the school I don't like; it's the principal of the thing."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

That's a Worthy Mission.—REPORTER—"What is the professor's research work?"

PROFESSOR'S HOUSEKEEPER—"It consists principally of hunting for his spectacles."—*Santa Fé Magazine.*

Oshkosh Again.—Grandma Jackson and her young grandson were riding on a train. Grandma had dozed and suddenly she sat up. "What was that station the conductor called?" she asked the boy.

"He didn't announce any station; he just put his head in the door and sneezed."

"Get the bundles together quickly," said grandma. "This is Oshkosh."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

In Round Numbers.—But, after all, he saved the state a surplus of some $00,000,000.—*Los Angeles paper.*

Come, Come; Cheer Up.—

FUNERAL NOTICES
REPUBLICAN CAUCUS
—*Norwich (Conn.) paper.*

Just Seemed That Long.—Dr. S—— has been a practising dentist in Fergus Falls for eighty-five years. He is fifty-five years old.—*Minneapolis paper.*

Free-for-All.—

WOMAN WOUNDED
BY 64 DESCENDANTS
—*Head-line in San Francisco paper.*

Crowd Didn't Wait.—On the last lap the Providence lad pulled away from R—— to win the heat by three years.—*Providence (R. I.) paper.*

New Fashion Hint.—The bridesmaids will be gowned alike in rose beige lace with arm bouquets of dawn roses and delphinium and the bride's little cousin.—*Boston paper.*

Crash in Comfort.—

FOR SALE—Complete furnishings for 4 rooms; everything ready to start bankruptcy; good chance for newlyweds.—*Oak Park (Ill.) paper.*

That's Gratitude.—

GRAND JURY FINISHES
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—*Head-line in Washington (D. C.) paper.*

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The March of Recovery

Three per cent. increase in factory pay-rolls and 1 per cent. gain in factory employment during August, as compared with July, were reported by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

Business failures in the United States in the week ended September 20 totaled 182, compared with 259 in the similar week of 1933. For the year to date, failures total 9,066, compared with 16,580 in the same period last year, and 24,601 in 1932, according to Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.

Retail sales of department stores in the New York metropolitan area during the first half of September were 7 per cent. higher than in the corresponding period a year ago, making for the most favorable year-to-year comparison since March, according to the monthly review of credit and business conditions issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Contributors to This Issue

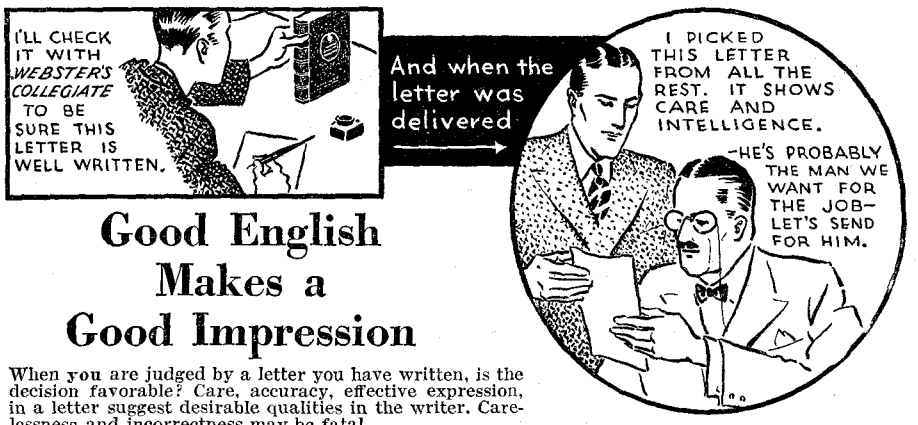
Edward Price Bell contributes from Nanking, China, an interview, entitled "China Asks Peace, but Warns of War," with Premier Wang Ching-wei. The Premier discusses the major internal and external problems of his country. This is one of Mr. Bell's series of interviews with internationally significant figures, written exclusively for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Silas Bent has been a newspaper man, author, and lecturer on journalism. In his current article he discusses Connecticut's current gubernatorial campaign, clarifying the issues and giving a word-picture of the political career of the present Governor, "Wilbur Cross: A Scholar Successful in Politics." Mr. Bent was born in Millersburg, Kentucky, in 1882. He began his career in Louisville and St. Louis, was later on the editorial staff of the New York *Times*, and has written a biography of former Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

J. Brooks Fenno, Jr., author of "Ten at the Top in Tennis," is a member of the National Ranking Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, and is Executive Secretary of the New England Lawn Tennis Association. He has written articles on the game and its players for a varied list of periodicals, and has contributed articles on lawn-tennis to *The Sportsman* since the magazine was founded. Mr. Fenno is a former National Intercollegiate Doubles Champion, Harvard (1921), and has won several State titles.

Dorothy Kirk, expert in home economics, contributes "Making School Lunch-Boxes Appetizing," an article full of practical suggestions, and pointing out the importance of healthy midday meals. The author has been a teacher of home economics and is frequently consulted on the home problems of women by culinary equipment concerns.

Nealis O'Leary, who describes the work of Col. Calvin Goddard, Director of Northwestern University's Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory in "A Criminologist to the Rescue," is a frequent contributor to leading publications.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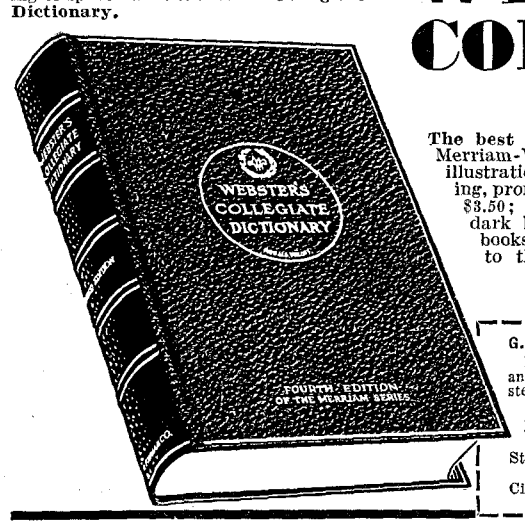

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